Reyes 10_741823

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=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:12:04 ON 29 OCT 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Oct 2004  VOL 141 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Oct 2004  (20041027/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

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=>

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L3                STR
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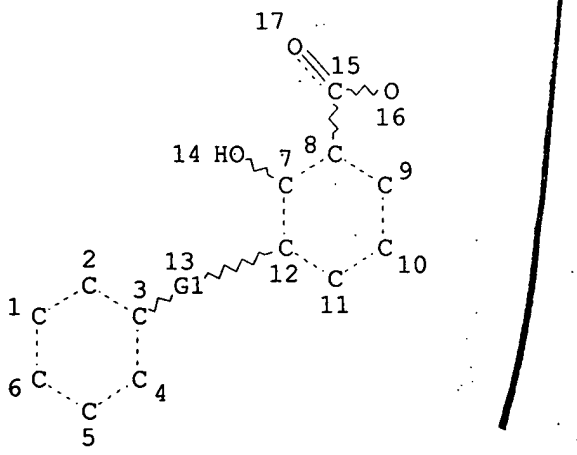


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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  17

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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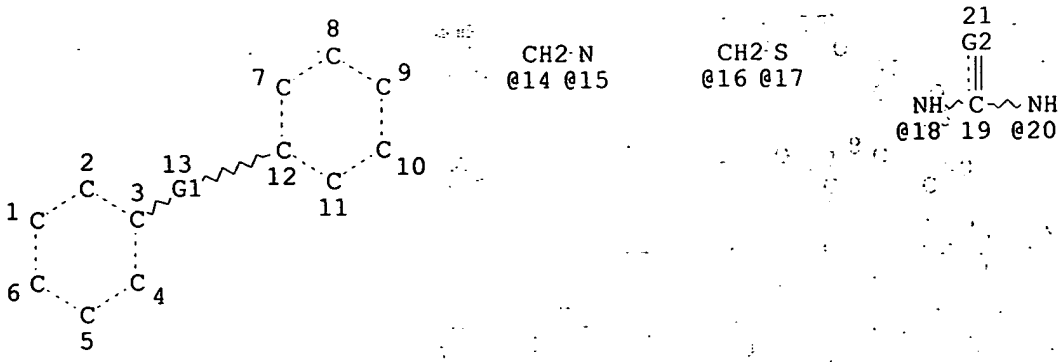
Reyes 10_741823

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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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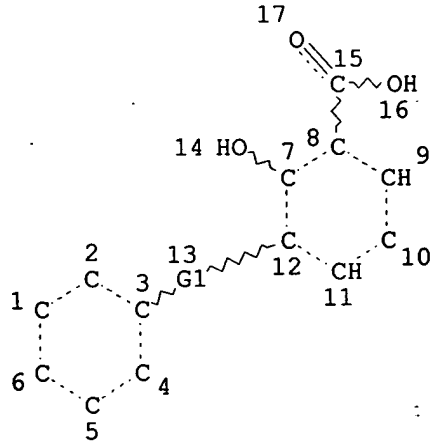
L11 STR

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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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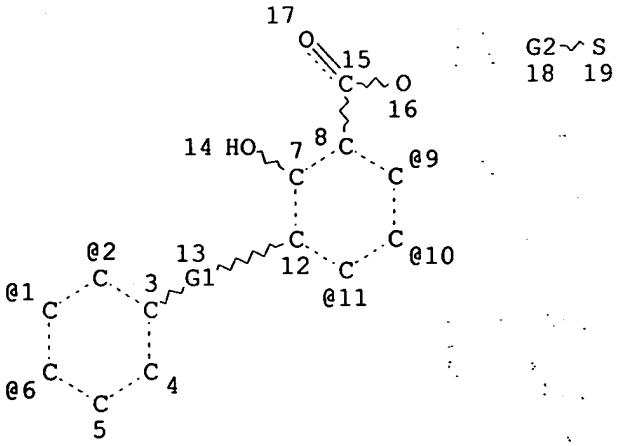


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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 19

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L19 36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18

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=> d ibib abs hitstr l19 1-36

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:565188 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:106268
TITLE: Preparation of salicylic acid derivatives as ligands of adenine nucleotide translocase
INVENTOR(S): Ghosh, Soumitra S.; Pei, Yazhong; Tang, Xiao-qing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitokor, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

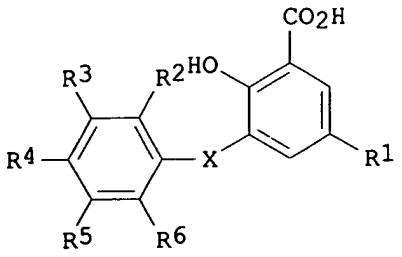
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004058683 | A2 | 20040715 | WO 2003-US41213 | 20031219 |
| WO 2004058683 | A3 | 20040930 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,

NPA
Same Inventor

BY, KG, KZ, MD
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2004198777 A1 20041007 US 2003-741823 20031219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-435394P P 20021220
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:106268
GI

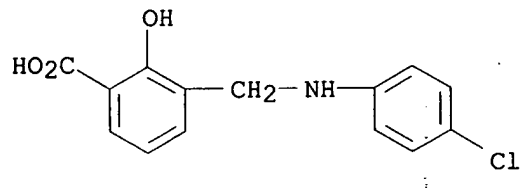


I

AB Salicylic acids I [X = CH2Y, NHC(:Z)NH, CH:NH, NHCO; Y = NH, S, (un)substituted N(SO2H); Z = O, S; R1 = H, halogen, NO2, CN, (un)substituted alkyl, OH, aryl, NHCHO, heteroaryl; R2, R3, R5, R6 = H, halogen, NO2, CN, (un)substituted alkyl, OH, aryl, heteroaryl; R4 = H, halogen, NO2, CN, (un)substituted alkyl, OH, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, CO2H, CONH2, NHCHO] were prepared for use as ligands of adenine nucleotide translocase in the treatment of conditions associated with altered mitochondrial function. Thus, 3-aminosalicylic acid was treated with 4-MeC6H4NCO to give I [X = NHCONH, R1-R3, R5, R6 = H, R4 = Me].

IT **721423-05-8P 721423-10-5P 721423-15-0P**
**721423-19-4P 721423-24-1P 721423-29-6P**
**721423-34-3P 721423-39-8P 721423-45-6P**
**721423-61-6P 721423-66-1P 721423-75-2P**
**721423-80-9P 721423-85-4P 721423-90-1P**
**721423-95-6P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of salicylic acid derivs. as ligands of adenine nucleotide translocase)

RN 721423-05-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721423-10-5 HCAPLUS
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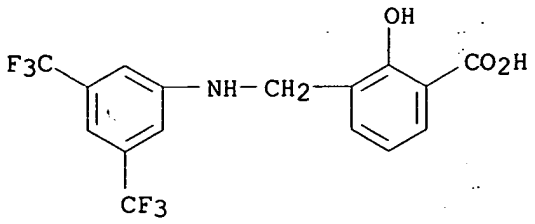
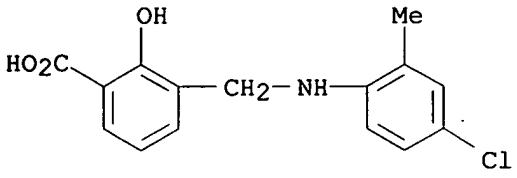
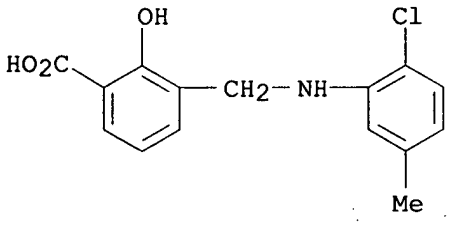


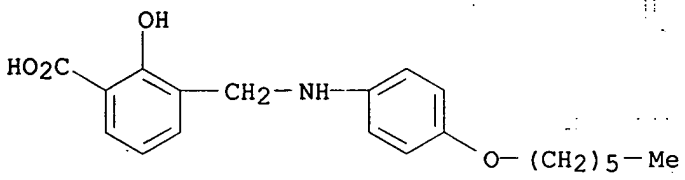
RN 721423-15-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-chloro-2-methylphenyl)amino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721423-19-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-chloro-5-methylphenyl)amino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721423-24-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[4-(hexyloxy)phenyl]amino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721423-29-6 HCAPLUS
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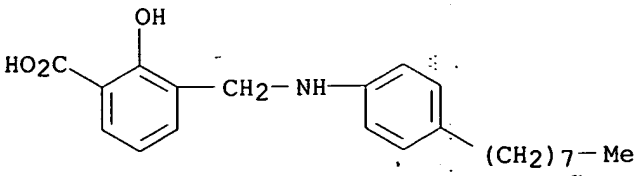

RN 721423-34-3 HCAPLUS
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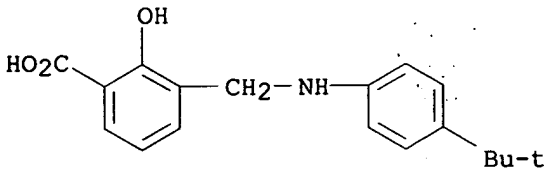

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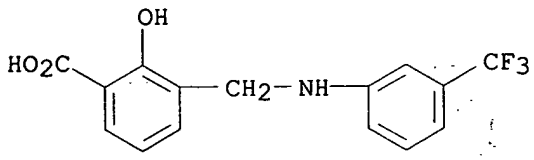

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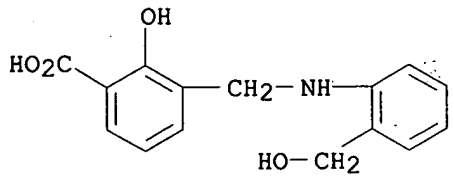

RN 721423-61-6 HCAPLUS
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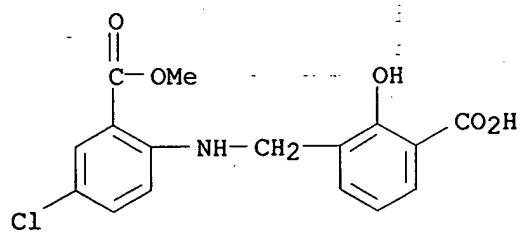
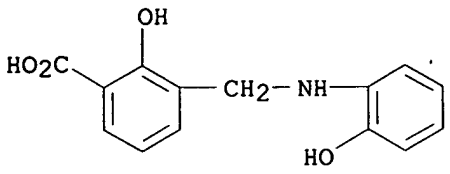
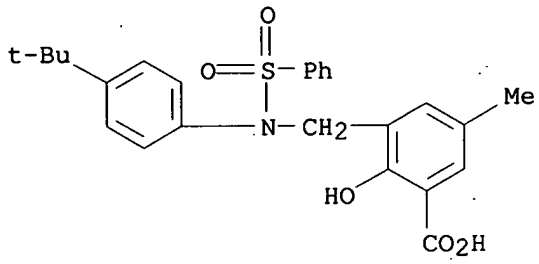


RN 721423-66-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)amino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721423-75-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl](phenylsulfonyl)amino]methyl]-2-hydroxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721423-80-9 HCAPLUS
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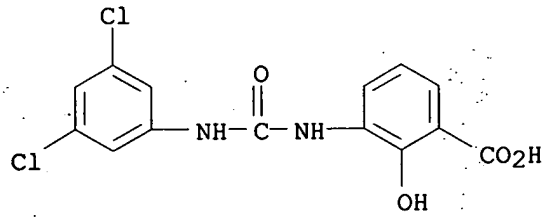
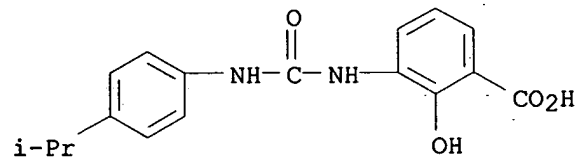
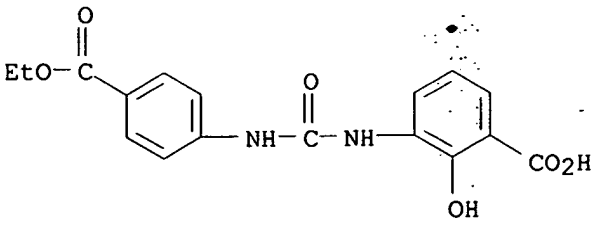


RN 721423-85-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[[4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

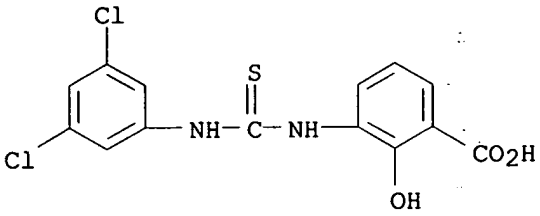


RN 721423-90-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

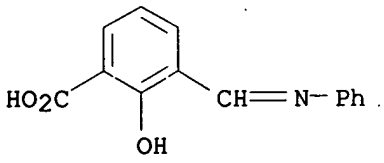
Reyes 10_741823



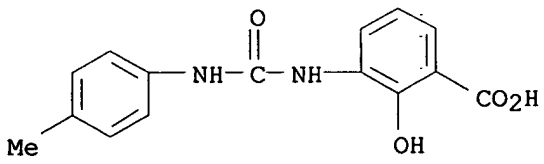
RN 721423-95-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(3,5-dichlorophenyl)amino]thioxomethyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



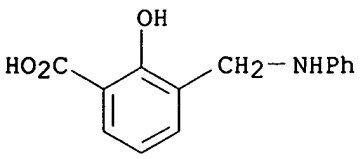
IT **67707-86-2P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of salicylic acid derivs. as ligands of adenine nucleotide translocase)
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



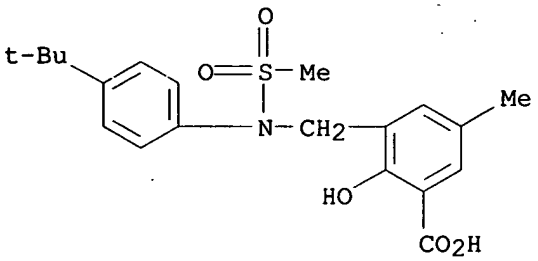
IT **721422-50-0P 721422-59-9P 721422-99-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of salicylic acid derivs. as ligands of adenine nucleotide translocase)
RN 721422-50-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[(4-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721422-59-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylamino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 721422-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl](methylsulfonyl)amino]methy
l]-2-hydroxy-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

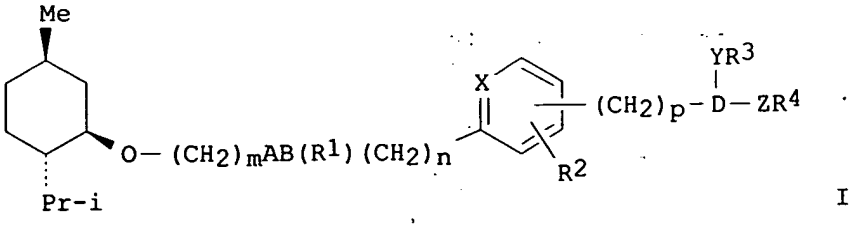


L19 ANSWER 2 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777749 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:277029
TITLE: Preparation and formulation of menthol substituted antithrombotic PAI-1 inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Bauer, Shawn; Mohan, Raju; Shaw, Kenneth J.; Wu, Qingyu; Ye, Bin; Buckman, Brad O.; Ghannam, Ameen; Griedel, Brian D.; Khim, Seock-Kyu; Zhao, Zuchun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003080564 | A1 | 20031002 | WO 2003-US7506 | 20030312 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-365932P P 20020320
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:277029
GI



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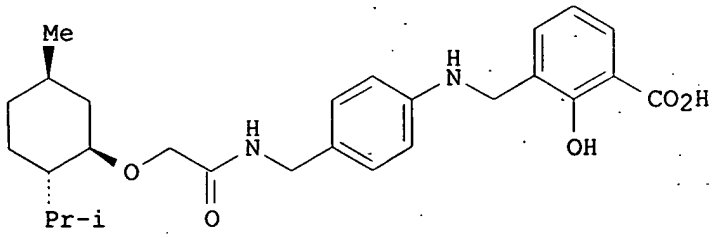


II

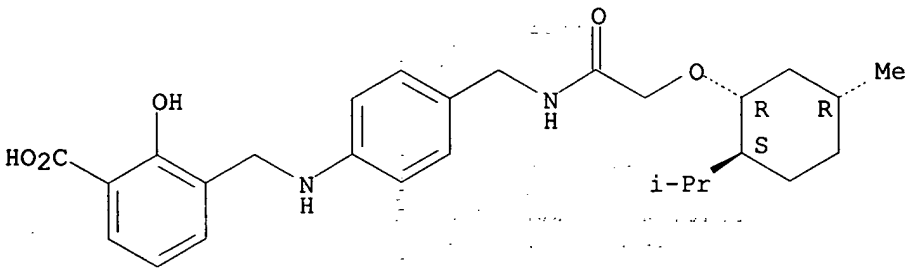
AB Menthol-substituted compds. of formula I [R1 = H, alkyl, alkylene, aryl, haloalkyl, menthoxyalkyl, heterocyclo, absent; R2 = H, alkoxy, amino, alkylaminocarbonyl, alkyl, etc.; R3 = Ph, CO2H, alkoxy, etc.; R4 = dibenzodioxepinone, pyridinyl, etc.; A = carbonyl, absent; B = N, O, absent; AB = heterocyclo; D = N, O, absent; X = C, N; Y = alkylene, aryl, carbonyl, absent; DY = heterocyclo; Z = alkylene, sulfonyl, aminocarbonyl, carbonyl, absent; m, n, p = 0-2] are prepared which are useful as antithrombotic agents by inhibiting plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1). The compds. are useful in the treatment of disease-states characterized by thrombotic activity. Pharmaceutical compns. containing I are described. Thus, II was prepared from 4-nitrobenzylamine hydrochloride, menthoxyacetyl chloride and 2-hydroxy-3-carboxybenzaldehyde in 90% yield.

IT **606965-74-6P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of menthol derivs. as antithrombotic PAI-1 inhibitors)

RN 606965-74-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[4-[[[[[(1R,2S,5R)-5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexyl]oxy]acetyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]amino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:554457 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:272400

TITLE: Synthesis and reactivity of the copper(II) complexes of N-α-acetophenyl-X-salicylaldimines (α = 4 or 3, X = H, 5-Br or 3-COOH). Molecular structure of bis-(N-4-acetophenylsalicylaldiminato)copper(II)

AUTHOR(S): De, Rajib Lal; Banerjee, Indrajit; Guha, Subhadra; Mukherjee, Alok K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 700032, India

SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section A: Inorganic, Bio-inorganic, Physical, Theoretical & Analytical Chemistry (2002), 41A(7), 1380-1384
CODEN: ICACEC; ISSN: 0376-4710

PUBLISHER: National Institute of Science Communication

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

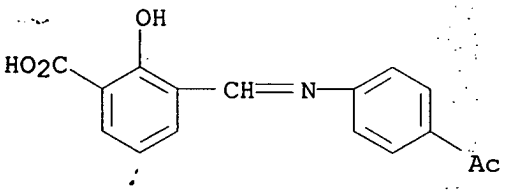
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Cu(II) complexes of the Schiff bases, N-α-acetophenyl-X-salicylaldimines (α = 4 or 3, X = H, 5-Br, 3-COOH) were synthesized and characterized by UV-visible, IR, MS, ESR spectroscopy and magnetic susceptibility measurements. The solid state structure of Cu(SACPNx)2 determined by single-crystal x-ray diffraction reveals a distorted square-planar metal coordination involving two imine N- and two deprotonated phenolate O atoms of two bidentate Schiff ligands in trans-arrangement. Both the Schiff bases and their Cu(II) complexes undergo facile transamination reactions.

IT **462622-56-6**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for preparation of copper acetophenylsalicylaldimine complexes)

RN 462622-56-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-acetylphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




102 (a) or (b) claim 1+7

1 and 7

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:293481 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:315014

TITLE: Pharmaceutical applications of hydrotropic agents, polymers thereof, and hydrogels thereof

INVENTOR(S): Park, Kinam; Acharya, Ghanashyam; Lee, Jaehwi; Lee, Sang Cheon

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Purdue Research Foundation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002030466 | A2 | 20020418 | WO 2001-US32064 | 20011011 |
| WO 2002030466 | A3 | 20020808 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002014583 | A5 | 20020422 | AU 2002-14583 | | 20011011 |
| US 2003031715 | A1 | 20030213 | US 2001-975800 | | 20011011 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-239455P | P | 20001011 |
| | | | US 2001-294957P | P | 20010531 |
| | | | WO 2001-US32064 | W | 20011011 |

AB The present invention is directed to compds. effective for increasing the water solubility of poorly soluble drugs. Hydrotropic agents are identified, such as for increasing the solubility of paclitaxel. Polymerizable monomers of the hydrotropic agents are prepared and hydrotropic polymers formed from such monomers are generated. Both the monomers and resulting polymers increase the solubility of poorly soluble drugs. In some cases, the hydrotropic polymers are more effective at increasing solubility at low concns. relative to a corresponding amount of the hydrotropic agent precursor. Addnl., the hydrotropic polymers (hytrops) can be crosslinked to yield hydrotropic hydrogels (hydrogels) capable of solubilizing a drug. The hydrogels can further be employed to generate micro-and nano-particle suspensions of a poorly soluble drug. The water solubility of paclitaxel can be increased by four orders of magnitude using compds. of the invention. Large mol. weight compds., such as the hytrops and hydrogels, are expected to have low levels of absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, thereby making them particularly preferred for oral delivery of poorly soluble drugs. Poly(6-(4-vinylbenzyloxy)-N-picolylnicotinamide) (I) was prepared by the polymerization of 6-(4-vinylbenzyloxy)-N-picolylnicotinamide (preparation given). Solubility of paclitaxel in 98% I was 3.033 mg/mL. Microparticles of paclitaxel/hydrotropic polymer formulations were prepared

IT **412032-46-3P 412032-54-3P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical applications of hydrotropic agents, polymers thereof, and hydrogels thereof)

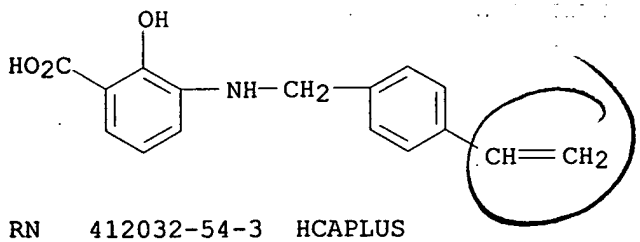
RN 412032-46-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]amino]-2-hydroxy-, homopolymer, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 412032-45-2
CMF (C16 H15 N O3)x
CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 412032-44-1
CMF C16 H15 N O3




RN 412032-54-3 HCAPLUS

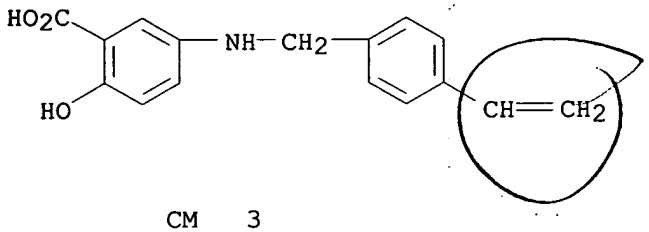
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]amino]-2-hydroxy-, polymer with 4-[[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]amino]-2-hydroxybenzoic acid and 5-[[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]amino]-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 412032-53-2
CMF (C16 H15 N O3 . C16 H15 N O3 . C16 H15 N O3)x
CCI PMS

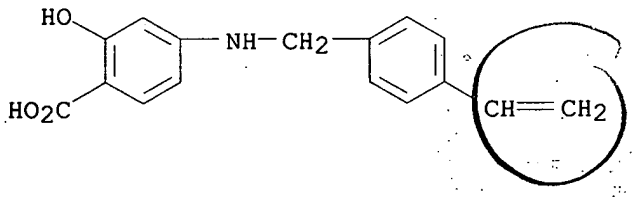
CM 2

CRN 412032-52-1
CMF C16 H15 N O3



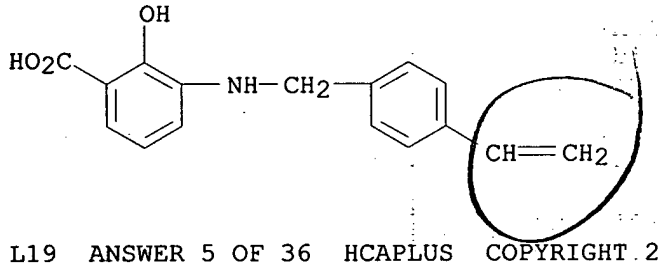
CM 3

CRN 412032-51-0
CMF C16 H15 N O3



CM 4

CRN 412032-44-1
CMF C16 H15 N O3



L19 ANSWER 5 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:521916 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:107152
TITLE: Preparation of N,N'-diphenyl ureas as IL-8 receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Widdowson, Katherine Louisa; Veber, Daniel Frank; Jurewicz, Anthony Joseph; Hertzberg, Robert Philip; Rutledge, Melvin Clarence, Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corp., USA

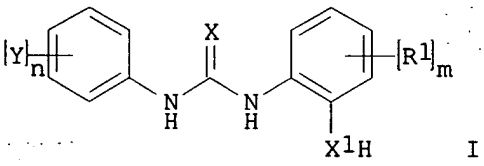
Reyes 10_741823

SOURCE: U.S., 51 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 58,86,044.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6262113 | B1 | 20010717 | US 1998-125279 | 19980814 |
| US 5886044 | A | 19990323 | US 1996-641990 | 19960320 |
| WO 9729743 | A1 | 19970821 | WO 1996-US13632 | 19960821 |
| W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2002128321 | A1 | 20020912 | US 2001-871076 | 20010531 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1996-641990 A2 19960320
WO 1996-US13632 W 19960821
US 1995-390260 B2 19950217
WO 1996-US2260 A 19960216
US 1998-125279 A3 19980814

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:107152
GI



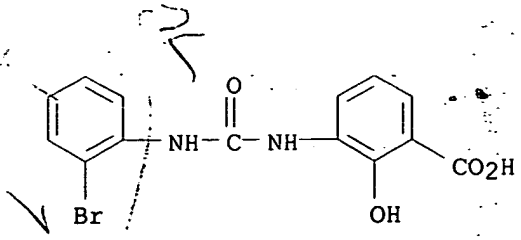
I

AB The title compds. [I; X = O; X1 = O, S; R1 = H, halo, NO2, etc.; two R1 moieties together may form O(CH2)sO, 5-6 membered unsatd. ring; s = 1-3; Y = H, halo, NO2, etc.; two Y moieties together may form O(CH2)sO, 5-6 membered unsatd. ring; n, m = 1-3], useful for treating a chemokine mediated disease, wherein the chemokine is one which binds to an IL-8 α or β receptor, were prepared. Thus, reacting Me 4-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate with Ph isocyanate afforded 90% I [X = O; R = OH; R1 = 4-CO2Me; m = 1; Y = H]. All of the exemplified compds. I showed an IC50 from about 45 to about < 1 μg/mL against IL-8 receptor binding. All of these compds. were also found to be inhibitors of Gro-α binding at about the same level.

IT **182498-77-7P 210358-41-1P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N,N'-diphenyl ureas as IL-8 receptor antagonists)

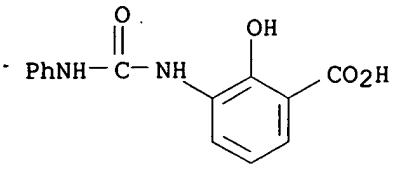
RN 182498-77-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(2-bromophenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b)
claims 1 and 5

RN 210358-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(phenylamino)carbonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b) Claims 1 + 5

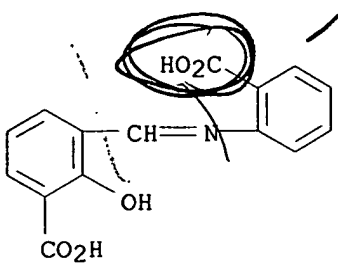
REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:378403 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:146243
TITLE: Trinuclear cobalt(II) and binuclear iron(III) complexes with unsymmetrical tetradentate Schiff-base ligands derived from 3-formylsalicylic acid: synthesis, magnetic, spectroscopic and Mossbauer investigations
AUTHOR(S): Tuna, Floriana; Patron, Luminita; Lazarescu, Ana; Andruh, Marius
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coordination Chemistry Laboratory, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Bucharest, 77208, Rom.
SOURCE: Revue Roumaine de Chimie (2001), Volume Date 2000, 45(7-8), 795-800
CODEN: RRCHAX; ISSN: 0035-3930
PUBLISHER: Editura Academiei Romane
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:146243

AB Two Schiff bases, 3-((N-2-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl)salicylic acid, H3fsaamb, and 3-((N-2-carboxyethyl)formimidoyl)salicylic acid, H3fsaala, which were obtained by condensation of 3-formylsalicylic acid with 2-aminobenzoic acid and β-alanine, resp., were used as ligands for the design of homotrinuclear metal(II) and homodinuclear metal(III) complexes. The metal centers are bridged by carboxylic and/or phenolic O atoms. Three new compds., [Co3(fsaamb)2(H2O)6], [Co3(fsaala)2(H2O)6], and [Fe2(fsaamb)2(H2O)2], were synthesized by reacting the above ligands with the appropriate metal perchlorates in slightly basic solns. The IR spectra show that the ligands act in a tetradentate manner, coordinating through the imino, phenolato and the two carboxylato groups. The stereochem. of the metal ions in the three compds. is assigned according to the magnetic and UV/visible spectroscopic data. The Fe(III) derivative was also characterized by Mossbauer spectroscopy (δ = 0.67 mm s-1 and ΔEq = 0.94 mm s-1 at 300 K; δ = 0.77 mm s-1 and ΔEq = 0.93 mm s-1 at 80 K).

IT **92498-30-1**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for preparation of cobalt and iron ((carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl)sal

icylate)
RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

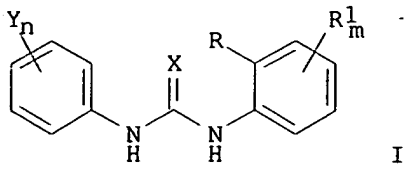



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900438 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:56482
TITLE: Preparation of N,N'-diphenyl ureas as IL-8 receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Benson, Gregory Martin; Hertzberg, Robert P.; Jurewicz, Anthony J.; Rutledge, Melvin Clarence; Veber, Daniel F.; Widdowson, Katherine L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2000076495 | A1 | 20001221 | WO 2000-US16499 | | 20000615 |
| W: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, DZ, EE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| BR 2000010802 | A | 20020219 | BR 2000-10802 | | 20000615 |
| EP 1185261 | A1 | 20020313 | EP 2000-942843 | | 20000615 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | | |
| TR 200103680 | T2 | 20020722 | TR 2001-200103680 | | 20000615 |
| JP 2003501459 | T2 | 20030114 | JP 2001-502828 | | 20000615 |
| AU 766083 | B2 | 20031009 | AU 2000-57413 | | 20000615 |
| NZ 514695 | A | 20040528 | NZ 2000-514695 | | 20000615 |
| ZA 2001009479 | A | 20021118 | ZA 2001-9479 | | 20011116 |
| NO 2001006053 | A | 20011211 | NO 2001-6053 | | 20011211 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-139675P | P | 19990616 |
| | | | WO 2000-US16499 | W | 20000615 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:56482
GI



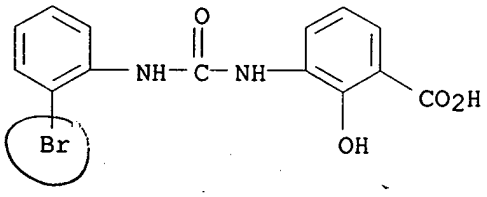
I

AB The title compds. [I; X = O, S; R = any functional moiety having an ionizable H and pKa of ≤ 10; R1 = H, halo, NO2, etc.; two R1 moieties together may form O(CH2)sO, 5-6 membered unsatd. ring; s = 1-3; Y = H, halo, NO2, etc.; two Y moieties together may form O(CH2)sO, 5-6 membered unsatd. ring; n, m = 1-3], useful for treating a chemokine mediated disease, wherein the chemokine is one which binds to an IL-8 α or β receptor, were prepared Thus, reacting Me 4-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate with Ph isocyanate afforded 90% I [X = O; R = OH; R1 = 4-CO2Me; m = 1; Y = H]. All of the exemplified compds. I showed an IC50 from about 45 to about < 1 μg/mL against IL-8 receptor binding. All of these compds. were also found to be inhibitors of Gro-α binding at about the same level.

IT **182498-77-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N,N'-diphenyl ureas as IL-8 receptor antagonists)

RN 182498-77-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(2-bromophenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b) Claims 1+5

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:97576 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:251032

TITLE: Use of vanadium immobilized catalysts in the epoxidation of chalcone

AUTHOR(S): Tarannum, Hina; Kamaluddin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Roorkee, Roorkee, 247 667, India

SOURCE: Oxidation Communications (1999), 22(4), 519-526
CODEN: OXCODW; ISSN: 0209-4541

PUBLISHER: Bulgarian-English Academic Publishing House, PublishScieSet

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:251032

102(b)

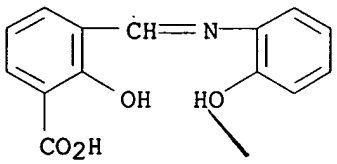
AB Several immobilized catalysts containing oxovanadium (IV) have been prepared through anchoring and adsorption processes and are used in the epoxidn. of chalcones (E)-RCH:CHCOR1 (R = Ph, 2-O2NC6H4, 3-O2NC6H4, 4-O2NC6H4, 4-MeOC6H4, 2-HOC6H4; R1 = Ph, 2-HOC6H4, 4-H2NC6H4, 4-BrC6H4, 3-O2NC6H4) with tert-butylhydroperoxide to give the epoxides in 55-92% yields. Use of anchored catalysts such as the polystyrene-bound oxovanadium complex

[VO(PS-FSAL-OAP)•DMF] and the polystyrene-bound salen oxovanadium complex [VO(PS-FSALEN)] catalyze the epoxidn. of chalcones. The most effective catalyst was polystyrene-bound oxovanadium bis(acetoacetonate) prepared by treatment of polystyrene-bound 2,4-pentanedione with oxovanadium (IV) bis(acetoacetonate). E.g., chalcone was dissolved in benzene in the presence of polystyrene-bound oxovanadium bis(acetoacetonate), sodium hydroxide, and 80% tert-Bu hydroperoxide; the pH was adjusted to 8 with triethanolamine and the mixture was stirred at 30° for 42 h (5 mL 80% tert-Bu hydroperoxide was added after 24 h) to give trans-chalcone oxide in 84% yield. These catalysts are generally more active than their homogeneous counterparts. A mechanism for the formation of epoxychalcone is suggested.

IT **95326-04-8P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of immobilized oxovanadium catalysts as stereoselective epoxidn. catalysts for trans-chalcone derivs.)

RN 95326-04-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




10961
claim 1 + 7

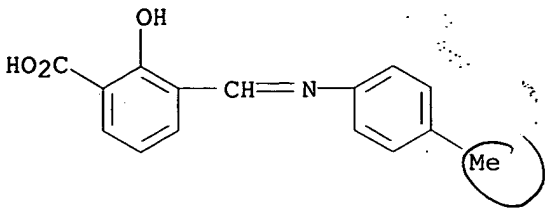
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:13517 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:202312
TITLE: Iron(III) ionophores based on formylsalicylic acid derivatives as sensors for ion-selective electrodes
AUTHOR(S): Saleh, Mohamed B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Fac. Sci., Minia University, Minia, Egypt
SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2000), 125(1), 179-183
CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Novel Fe(III)-selective PVC membrane electrodes based on formylsalicylic acid derivs. were studied. The electrode based on p-chloroaniline-3-formylsalicylic acid as a sensor, containing K tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)borate as a lipophilic salt and o-nitrophenyl octyl ether as a plasticizer, gave the best performance. The electrode exhibits a good Nernstian response for 10-1-5.0 + 10-5 mol L-1 FeCl3 with a slope of 20 mV per decade. It shows a high selectivity for Fe(III) in comparison with alkali, alkaline earth and heavy metal ions. The electrode response and selectivity remained almost unchanged for at least 1 mo. The effects of plasticizers, membrane supports, lipophilic salts and pH on the potential response of the electrode were also studied. The electrode was successfully applied to the determination of Fe(III) contents in some rocks.

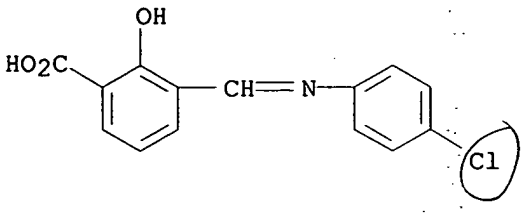
IT **201996-54-5**, p-Toluidine-3-formylsalicylic acid
**259853-21-9**
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(iron(III) ionophores based on formylsalicylic acid derivs. as sensors

for ion-selective electrodes)
RN 201996-54-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(4-methylphenyl)imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




10266/ claims 1+7

RN 259853-21-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-chlorophenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




10266/ claims 1+7

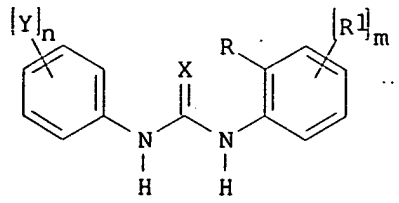
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:205323 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:267221
TITLE: Preparation of phenylureas as IL-8 receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Widdowson, Katherine Louisa; Veber, Daniel Frank; Jurewicz, Anthony Joseph; Hertzberg, Robert Phillip; Rutledge, Melvin Clarence, Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 390,260, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 5886044 | A | 19990323 | US 1996-641990 | 19960320 |
| US 5780483 | A | 19980714 | US 1996-701299 | 19960821 |
| US 6211373 | B1 | 20010403 | US 1998-111663 | 19980708 |
| US 6262113 | B1 | 20010717 | US 1998-125279 | 19980814 |
| US 6180675 | B1 | 20010130 | US 1999-240354 | 19990129 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1995-390260 B2 | 19950217 |
| | | | WO 1996-US2260 W | 19960216 |
| | | | US 1996-641990 A2 | 19960320 |
| | | | US 1996-701299 A3 | 19960821 |
| | | | WO 1996-US13632 W | 19960821 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:267221
GI

Reyes 10_741823



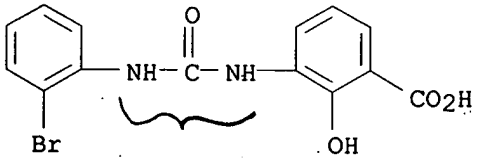
I

AB The title compds. [I; X = O, S; R = OH; R1 = H, halo, NO2, etc.; Y = H, halo, CN, etc.; n = 1-3; m = 1-3], useful in the treatment of disease states mediated by the chemokine, interleukin-8 (IL-8), such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ARDS, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, septic shock, toxic shock syndrome, stroke, cardiac and renal reperfusion injury, restenosis, angiogenesis, glomerulonephritis, thrombosis, Alzheimer's disease, graft vs. host reaction, allograft rejection, etc., were prepared E.g., reaction of Me 4-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate with Ph isocyanate afforded 90% I [R = OH; R1 = 4-(MeOCO); Y = H; m = 1]. All exemplified compds. I showed IC50 from 45 to <1 μ/mL for IL-8 receptor inhibition. Compds. I were also found to be inhibitors of Gro-α binding at about the same level.

IT **182498-77-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of phenylureas as IL-8 receptor antagonists)

RN 182498-77-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(2-bromophenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b) Claims 1+7

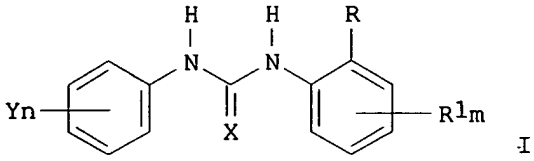
REFERENCE COUNT: 70 THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:479029 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:122458
TITLE: Preparation of N,N'-diphenylurea derivatives as interleukin-8 receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Widdowson, Katherine Louisa; Veber, Daniel Frank; Jurewicz, Anthony Joseph; Hertzberg, Robert Philip; Rutledge, Melvin Clarence, Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 641,990.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 5780483 | A | 19980714 | US 1996-701299 | 19960821 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 5886044 | A | 19990323 | US 1996-641990 | 19960320 |
| US 6211373 | B1 | 20010403 | US 1998-111663 | 19980708 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1995-390260 | B2 19950217 |
| | | | US 1996-641990 | A2 19960320 |
| | | | WO 1996-US2260 | W 19960216 |
| | | | US 1996-701299 | A3 19960821 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:122458
GI

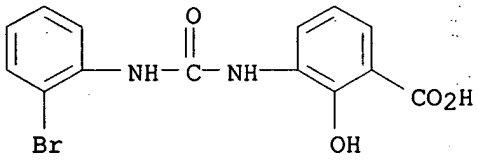


I

AB The title compds. [I; X = O, S; R = any functional moiety having an ionizable H and a pKa of ≤10 (sic); R1, Y = H, halo, NO2, cyano, (halo)alkyl, alkenyl, (halo)alkoxy, N3, HO, hydroxyalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkoxy, arylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, (un)substituted NH2, CONH2, or SO3H, etc.; m, n = 1-3], which are useful for the treatment of disease states mediated by the chemokine, interleukin-8 (IL-8) (no data), are prepared Thus, Me 4-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate was added to a solution of Ph isocyanate in PhMe and the resulting mixture was stirred at .apprx.80° for 24-48 h to give 90% N-[2-hydroxy-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-N'-phenylurea.

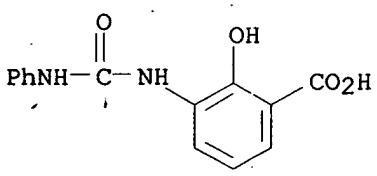
IT **182498-77-7P 210358-41-1P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N,N'-diphenylurea derivs. as interleukin-8 receptor antagonists for disease treatment)

RN 182498-77-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(2-bromophenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b) claim 1 + 7

RN 210358-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(phenylamino)carbonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b) claim 1 + 7

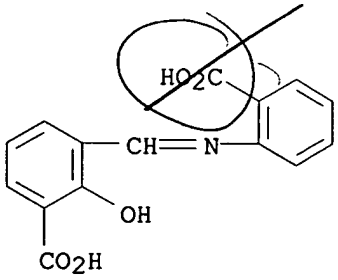
REFERENCE COUNT: 84 THERE ARE 84 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:122571 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:187839
TITLE: A synthetic approach towards homotrinuclear complexes: design of Mn(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) complexes using a new unsymmetrical tetradentate ligand
AUTHOR(S): Tuna, Floriana; Patron, Luminita; Journaux, Yves; Andruh, Marius
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coordination Chemistry Laboratory, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Bucharest, 77208, Rom.
SOURCE: Revue Roumaine de Chimie (1997), 42(7), 579-585
CODEN: RRCHAX; ISSN: 0035-3930
PUBLISHER: Editura Academiei Romane
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new polydentate ligand able to generate homotrinuclear complexes was designed. The reaction of 3-formyl-salicylic acid (H2fsa) with o-aminobenzoic acid (Hamb) leads to a Schiff base, 3-((N-2-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl)salicylic acid (H3fsaamb), which was characterized from its FTIR and 1H-NMR spectra. The reaction of H3fsaamb with MX2 salts in a Na2CO3 or LiOH H2O/EtOH solution yields M3(fsaamb)2·nH2O neutral complexes (MII = MnII, NiII, CuII, ZnII). The four complexes were characterized by chemical anal. and spectroscopic methods. The magnetic data for the MnII, NiII, CuII complexes are in agreement with the presence of three paramagnetic centers within the homotrinuclear species.

IT **92498-30-1P**
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and NMR spectra and complexation with transition metal ions)
RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

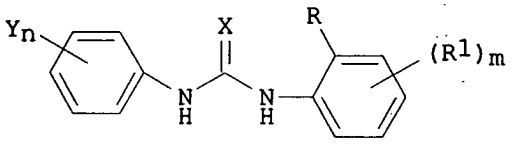
L19 ANSWER 13 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:643902 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:275430
TITLE: Preparation of N,N'-diphenylurea derivatives as interleukin-8 receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Widdowson, Katherine Louisa; Veber, Daniel Frank; Jurewicz, Anthony Joseph; Rutledge, Melvin Clarence, Jr.; Hertzberg, Robert Philip
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 116 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9625157 | A1 | 19960822 | WO 1996-US2260 | 19960216 |
| W: JP, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| EP 809492 | A1 | 19971203 | EP 1996-906547 | 19960216 |
| R: BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL | | | | |
| JP 11503110 | T2 | 19990323 | JP 1996-525199 | 19960216 |
| CA 2432662 | AA | 19970821 | CA 1996-2432662 | 19960821 |
| WO 9729743 | A1 | 19970821 | WO 1996-US13632 | 19960821 |
| W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9669007 | A1 | 19970902 | AU 1996-69007 | 19960821 |
| AU 725456 | B2 | 20001012 | | |
| EP 896531 | A1 | 19990217 | EP 1996-929723 | 19960821 |
| R: AT, ES, GR, LU, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI | | | | |
| CN 1215990 | A | 19990505 | CN 1996-180245 | 19960821 |
| JP 2000504722 | T2 | 20000418 | JP 1997-529318 | 19960821 |
| NZ 316710 | A | 20000526 | NZ 1996-316710 | 19960821 |
| BR 9612779 | A | 20001024 | BR 1996-12779 | 19960821 |
| US 6005008 | A | 19991221 | US 1997-894291 | 19970815 |
| US 6211373 | B1 | 20010403 | US 1998-111663 | 19980708 |
| NO 9803737 | A | 19981014 | NO 1998-3737 | 19980814 |
| US 6180675 | B1 | 20010130 | US 1999-240354 | 19990129 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | US 1995-390260 | A2 | 19950217 |
| | WO 1996-US2260 | W | 19960216 |
| | US 1996-641990 | A3 | 19960320 |
| | CA 1996-2245927 | A3 | 19960821 |
| | US 1996-701299 | A3 | 19960821 |
| | WO 1996-US13632 | W | 19960821 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:275430
GI




I

AB The title compds. [I; X = O, S; R = any functional moiety having an ionizable H and a pKa of ≤10; R1, Y = H, halo, NO2, cyano, C1-10 (halo)alkyl, C2-10 alkenyl, C1-10 (halo)alkoxy, N3, HO, C1-4 hydroxyalkyl, aryl, aryl-C1-4 alkyl, aryloxy, aryl-C1-4 alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl-C1-4 alkyl, heterocyclyl-C1-4 alkoxy, aryl-C2-10 alkenyl, heteroaryl-C2-10 alkenyl, (un)substituted NH2, carbamoyl, or SO3H, etc.; m, n = 1-3], which are useful for the treatment of disease states mediated by the chemokine, interleukin-8 (IL-8) (no data), are prepared The chemokine-mediated disease is selected from psoriasis or atopic dermatitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, septic shock, endotoxic shock, gram neg. sepsis, toxic shock syndrome, stroke, cardiac and renal reperfusion injury, glomerulo-nephritis, thrombosis, Alzheimer's

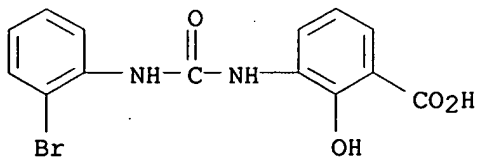
Reyes 10_741823

disease, graft vs. host reaction, and allograft rejections. Thus, 1.19 mmol Me 4-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate was added to a solution of 1.19 mmol Ph isocyanate in toluene and the resulting mixture was stirred at .apprx.80° for 24-48 h to give 90% N-[2-hydroxy-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-N'-phenylurea.

IT **182498-77-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N,N'-diphenylurea derivs. as interleukin-8 receptor antagonists for disease treatment)

RN 182498-77-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(2-bromophenyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




1 U2(b)

claims 1+7

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:45268 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:201712

TITLE: Catechol based inhibitors of 15-lipoxygenase

AUTHOR(S): Tait, Bradley D.; Dyer, Richard D.; Auerbach, Bruce J.; Bornemeier, Dirk; Guilds-Zamarka, Linda; Oxender, Maritza; Roth, Bruce D.; Trivedi, Bharat K.; Cornicelli, Joseph A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Medicinal Chem., Div. Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105, USA

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1996), 6(1), 93-6
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

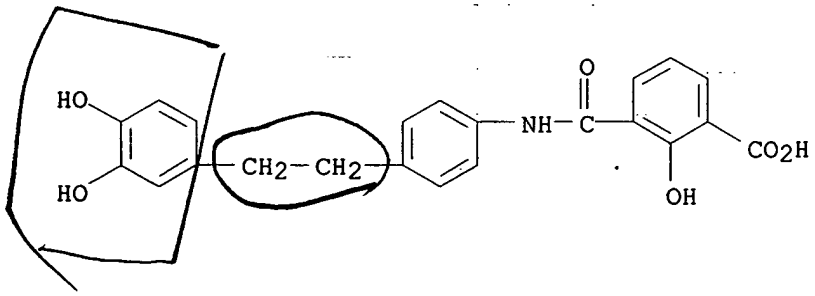
LANGUAGE: English

AB A potent 15-lipoxygenase inhibitor was identified by mass screening the Parke-Davis compound portfolio. The active moiety of the inhibitor was the catechol functionality. Addition analogs were prepared and analyzed for inhibitory activity against 5-, 12-, and 15-lipoxygenase.

IT **174362-83-5P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and 15-lipoxygenase inhibitory activity of)

RN 174362-83-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[4-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



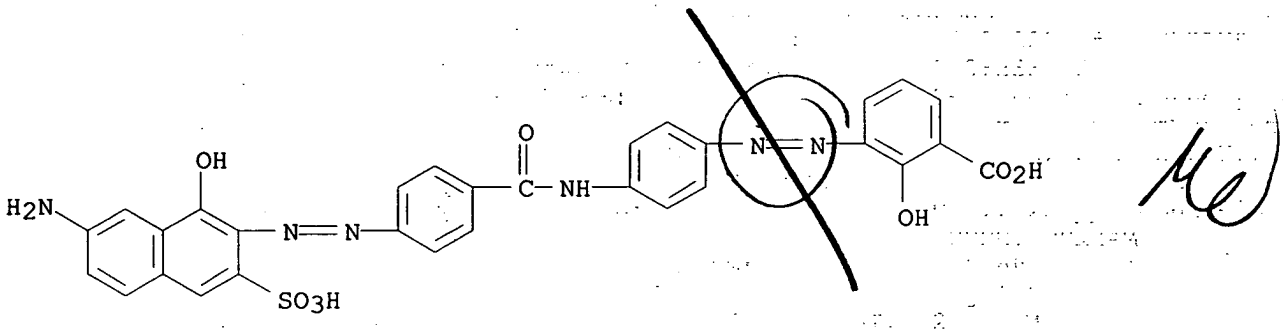

claims 1 + 8

1 U2(b)

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:873708 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:289565
TITLE: Disazo direct dyes derived from 4,4'-diamino derivatives of benzanilide, diphenylamine-2-sulfonic acid and stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid
AUTHOR(S): Chao, Y. C.; Yang, S. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Textile Industries, National Taipei Inst. Technol., Taipei, Taiwan
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1995), 29(2), 131-8
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB 4,4'-Diamino derivs. of diphenylamine-2-sulfonic acid, stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid and benzanilide were used as potential substitutes for benzidine in the synthesis of disazo direct dyes. The relationship between structure and color, dyeing and fastness properties of non-benzidine and benzidine disazo direct dyes has been studied. It can be concluded that dyes derived from benzanilide have superior substantivity and wash fastness on cotton compared to the other dyes studied. It was also found that dyes derived from diphenylamine-2-sulfonic acid and stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid have a similar color on cotton to benzidine based dyes.

IT **169786-10-1**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(direct azo dyes from 4,4'-diamino benzanilide derivs., diphenylaminosulfonic acid and stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid for cotton)
RN 169786-10-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[4-[[4-[(7-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]benzoyl]amino]phenyl]azo]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L19 ANSWER 16 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:539925 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:139925
TITLE: Syntheses of coordination complexes of polystyrene-supported resin containing the Schiff base derived from 3-formylsalicylic acid and orthoaminobenzylalcohol
AUTHOR(S): Syamal, A.; Singh, M. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Appl. Sci. Humanit., Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra, 132 119, India
SOURCE: Journal of Polymer Materials (1992), 9(2), 105-11
CODEN: JOPME8; ISSN: 0970-0838
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

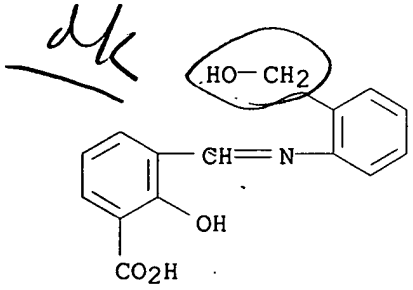
Reyes 10_741823

AB A series of polystyrene-supported coordination complexes was synthesized by the reaction of metal salt/metal complex with the polymer-supported Schiff base derived from o-aminobenzyl alc. and 3-formysalicylic acid. The complexes were characterized by elemental anal., IR, electronic and ESR spectra, and magnetic susceptibility measurements. The Cu(II), Ni(II), Fe(III), and Mo(V) complexes are paramagnetic, while the Zn(II), Cd(II), Zr(IV), Mo(VI), and U(VI) complexes are diamagnetic. The magnetic and ESR data indicate the magnetically dilute nature of the metal centers. The shifts of the C-N (azomethine), C-O (phenolic), and C-O (alc.) frequencies were monitored to find the donor sites of the ligand. The Cu(II) complex is square planar, Zn(II) and Cd(II) complexes are tetrahedral, Ni(II), Fe(III), Mo (V and VI), and U(VI) complexes are octahedral, and Zr(IV) complex is pentagonal bipyramidal. The structures of the complexes are comparable with those of the corresponding complexes of the nonanchored ligand.

IT **127441-25-2DP**, reaction products with chloromethylated polystyrene, metal complexes
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and properties of)

RN 127441-25-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




dk

102(b)

Claim 17

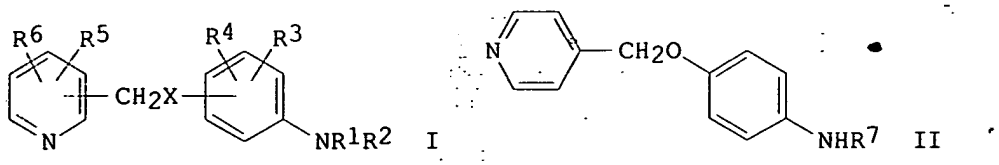
L19 ANSWER 17 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:233895 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:233895
TITLE: 2-quinolinyl methoxy compounds, medical uses and intermediates therefor
INVENTOR(S): Nielsen, Ole Bent T.; Ahfelt-Ronne, Ian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Leo Pharmaceutical Products Ltd., Den.
SOURCE: U.S., 23 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,109,009.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 5157039 | A | 19921020 | US 1990-633390 | 19901231 |
| US 4826987 | A | 19890502 | US 1986-834542 | 19860228 |
| US 5109009 | A | 19920428 | US 1990-581121 | 19900910 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1985-6094 19850308
GB 1985-25153 19851011
US 1986-834542 19860228
US 1987-140277 19871231
US 1990-581121 19900910

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:233895
GI

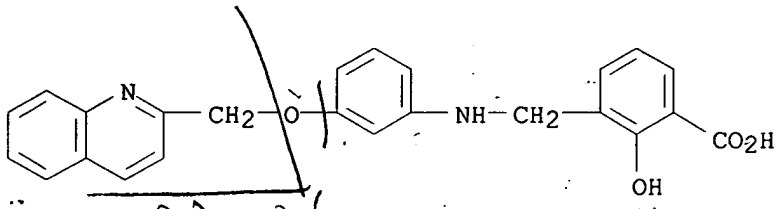


AB The title compds. [I; R1, R2 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R3-R6 = H, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, NO2, amino, CO2H, OH, alkyl, alkoxy; R5R6 = atoms required to form condensed, (un)substituted aromatic ring; X = O, S, SO, SO2] were prepared as arachidonic acid and histamine inhibitors, and drugs. Thus, 4-AcNHC6H4OH was condensed with 4-(chloromethyl)pyridine-HCl to give acetanilide II (R7 = Ac). This was deacetylated and methylated to give II (R7 = Me). At 10 μM selected I gave 51-100% inhibition of antigen-induced histamine release from rat peritoneal mast cells.

IT **146662-20-6P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as drug)

RN 146662-20-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[3-(2-quinolinylmethoxy)phenyl]amino]methyl]-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 2 HCl

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:542272 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:142272

TITLE: The heterobinuclear complexes of nickel(II)-metal(II) with polydentate Schiff base N,N'-o-phenylenediiminebis(3-formylsalicylic acid)

AUTHOR(S): Sindelar, Zdenek; Pastorek, Richard; Brezina, Frantisek

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Nat. Sci., Palacky Univ., Olomouc, Czech.

SOURCE: Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis, Facultas Rerum Naturalium (1991), 102(Chem. 30), 43-8
CODEN: AUONAD; ISSN: 0472-9005

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

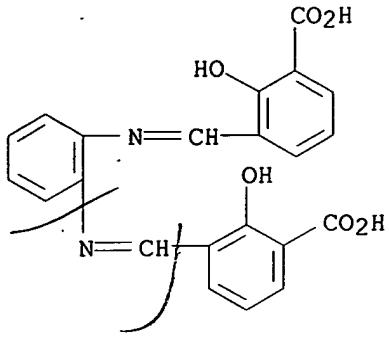
AB NiM(fsaoph).mH2O (M = Zn, Mn, Co, Cu; H4fsaoph = N,N'-o-phenylendiiminebis(3-formylsalicylic acid) were prepared and their electronic spectra, IR spectra, thermal stability and magnetic properties are reported.

IT **100434-36-4DP**, nickel transition metal heterobinuclear complexes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy-

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

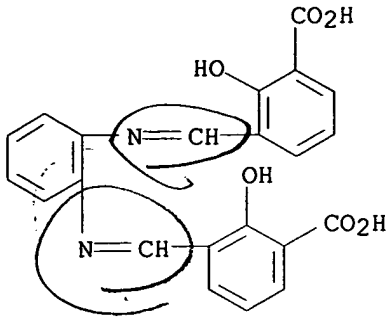


L19 ANSWER 19 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:693539 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:293539
TITLE: Role of lattice water in the spin-state crossover of bisaquo-N,N'-o-phenylenebis(3-carboxysalicylaldiminato)cobalt(II) monohydrate. Crystal structure of 3-carboxysalicylaldehyde monohydrate
AUTHOR(S): Claude, R.; Zarembowitch, J.; Philoche-Levisalles, M.; D'Yvoire, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Inorg., Univ. Paris-Sud, Orsay, 91405, Fr.
SOURCE: New Journal of Chemistry (1991), 15(8-9), 635-41
CODEN: NJCHE5; ISSN: 0398-9836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In order to account for a thermal hysteresis in the rather gradual spin transition reported for Co(H2fsa2phn)(H2O)2 (I) (H4fsa2phn = Schiff base N,N'-o-phenylenebis(3-carboxysalicylaldimine) (II)), the magnetic properties of several samples of this compound, synthesized from 3-carboxysalicylaldehyde (III) resulting from different prepns., were examined The samples comply with the formula I.nH2O (O < n < 1) and present different magnetic behavior according to n value. The starting aldehyde possibly exist in the forms III and III.H2O, which were isolated in the pure state. The x-ray diffraction structure of III.H2O was determined: triclinic, space group P.hivin.1, Z = 2, a 3.717(2), b 9.947(4), c 11.208(5) Å, α 100.6(1), β 91.3(1), γ 99.4(1)°, R = 0.053, Rw = 0.055. The mols. of III are held together through an extensive H-bonding network in which H2O mols. act as bridges. The Schiff base samples synthesized from III and III.H2O are in the forms II and II.H2O, resp. From II and II.H2O pure I and I.H2O complexes can be isolated. This suggests that the strongest H bonds in III.H2O are likely to be retained when passing from III.H2O to II.H2O, and further to I.H2O. Variable temperature magnetic susceptibility measurements show that Co(II) ions are high-spin at any temperature in I and exhibit an abrupt spin transition with a hysteresis of .apprx.3 K width in I.H2O. The stabilization of the low-spin state in I.H2O, as compared with I, is accounted for by the existence of stronger intermol. H bonds, involving H2O mols. In I.nH2O compds., I.H2O is diluted with I. The spin transition becomes incomplete at low temperature and more gradual. A hysteresis effect is observed when n ≥ 0.3. A classification is proposed as for the influence of intermol. h bonds on the metal ion spin state in mol. transition metal compds.

IT **100434-36-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS

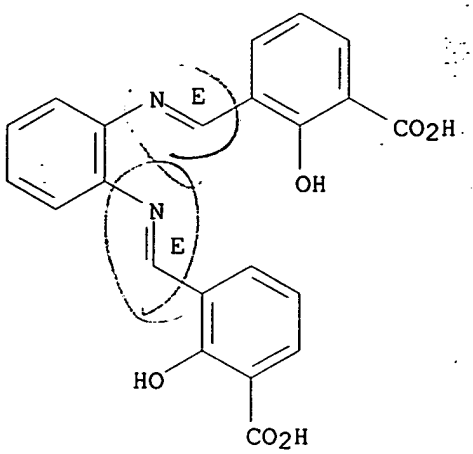
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L19 ANSWER 20 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:185648 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:185648
TITLE: Organotin (IV) complexes with quadridentate Schiff bases
AUTHOR(S): Dey, Kamalendu; Ray, Satyabrata; Bandyopadhyay, Debasish
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Kalyani, Kalyani, 741 235, Ire.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Section A: Physical Sciences (1989), 59(3), 367-72
CODEN: PAIAA3; ISSN: 0369-8203
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The interactions of sodium salts of the quadridentate Schiff bases and the silylated Schiff bases with R2SnCl2 (R = Me or Ph) are described leading to the synthesis of many new organotin(IV) derivs. of Schiff bases. Silylations coupled with desilylations (with R2SnCl2) of mononuclear complexes of the Schiff bases of 3-formylsalicylic acid with diamines afforded novel dinuclear complexes where two metal atoms (Ni-Sn, Pd-Sn, Sn-Sn) are bridged by the phenolic oxygen atoms. Structures for the compds. are proposed on the basis of elemental analyses, molar conductance values, mol. wts., U.V.-visible, I.R. and 1H N.M.R. spectroscopic data.
IT **133345-56-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactions of, with organotin chloride)
RN 133345-56-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy-, (E,E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

Reyes 10_741823



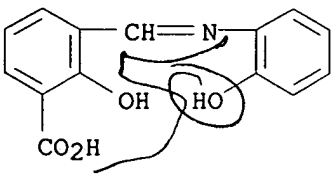
no Prior art

L19 ANSWER 21 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:235969 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:235969
TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of new polymer supported chelating resins
AUTHOR(S): Syamal, A.; Singh, Meet Mohan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Reg. Eng. Coll., Kurukshetra, 132119, India
SOURCE: Journal of Polymer Materials (1989), 6(3), 175-9
CODEN: JOPME8; ISSN: 0970-0838
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Crosslinked chloromethylated polystyrene (I) was condensed with Schiff bases from salicylaldehyde-4-amino-3-hydroxynaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid, salicylaldehyde-anthranilic acid, 3-formylsalicylic acid-o-aminophenol, 3-formylsalicylic acid-o-aminobenzyl alc., or 3-formylsalicylic acid-o-hydroxybenzylamine. The resulting polydentate chelating resins all covalently bound to the I matrix through carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid groups.

IT **95326-04-8P 127441-25-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and condensation of, with chloromethylated polystyrene)

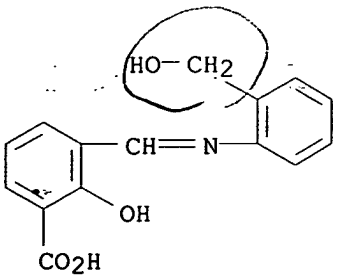
RN 95326-04-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b) Claims 1 + 7

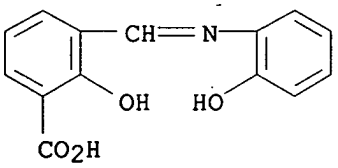
RN 127441-25-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Reyes 10_741823



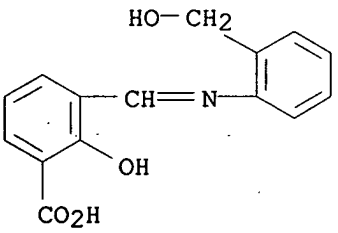
102 claims 1+7

IT **95326-04-8DP**, reaction products with chloromethylated styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer **127441-25-2DP**, reaction products with chloromethylated styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 95326-04-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102 claims 1+7

RN 127441-25-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



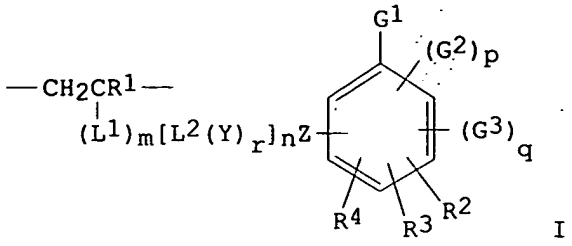
103 claims 1+7

L19 ANSWER 22 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:88134 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:88134
TITLE: Silver halide color photographic materials with reduced color stains
INVENTOR(S): Ono, Shigetoshi; Oki, Nobutaka; Nakamura, Yoshisada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 01134449 | A2 | 19890526 | JP 1987-294681 | 19871120 |
| JP 2533782 | B2 | 19960911 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-294681 19871120

GI



I

AB The title materials contain ≥1 polymer of repeating units I (R1 = H, alkyl, halogen; R2-4 = H, halogen, cyano, sulfo, carboxy, alkyl, acylamino, acyl, sulfonamido, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, alkylthio, arylthio, carbamoyl, carbamoylamino, sulfamoyl, sulfamoylamino, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl; any neighboring 2 of R2-4 may form condensed carbo- or heterocycle; L1 = divalent correcting group; L2 = SO2NR5, CONR5, NR5SO2, NR5CO, NR5, CO2, O2C; R5 = H, alkyl, Ph; Y = alkylene, arylene, aralkylene; Z = SO2NR6, CONR6 (R6 = alkyl), NR5SO2, NR5CO, NR5, CO2, O2C, alkylene, phenylene, aralkylene, S, O; G1, G2 = substituent; G3 = sulfonamido, carbonamido; m, n, p, q, r = 0, 1, excluding p = q; when q = 1, R2-4 is not sulforamido or acylamino; when Z = NR5CO and p = 1, (L1)m[L2(Y)r]n = alkylene if m = n = 0).

IT **125128-62-3**

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (photog. fog inhibitor)

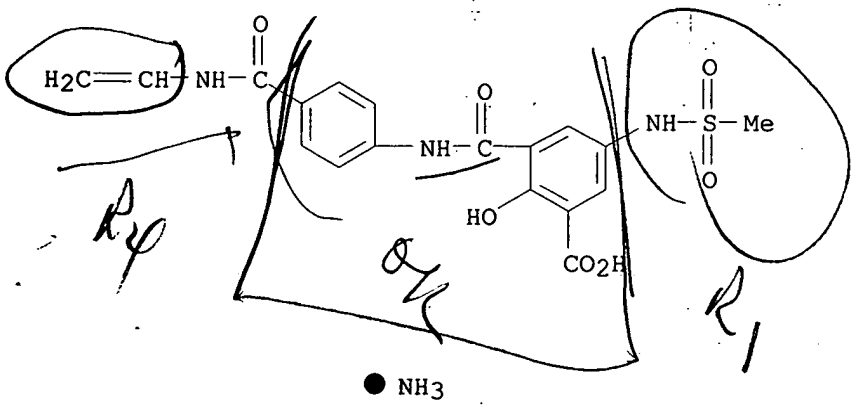
RN 125128-62-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[4-[(ethenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-hydroxy-5-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]-, monoammonium salt, polymer with methyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 125128-61-2

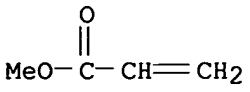
CMF C18 H17 N3 O7 S . H3 N



CM 2

CRN 96-33-3

CMF C4 H6 O2



L19 ANSWER 23 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:561963 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:161963
TITLE: Organic tunnel-effect elements
INVENTOR(S): Ebisawa, Fumihiro; Horiuchi, Tsutomu; Kurihara, Takashi; Tabei, Hisao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

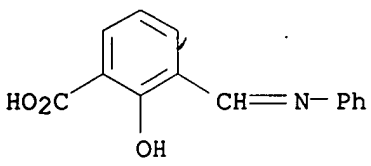
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 63070567 | A2 | 19880330 | JP 1986-215634 | 19860912 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-215634 19860912

AB The elements comprise an insulator layer containing an organic insulator sublayer, in which a proton-transport-type organic compound (e.g., a carboxylic acid) is oriented in an elec. field, and a pair of electrodes sandwiching the insulator layer. The elements are useful as switches and memory devices.

IT **67707-86-2**, Salicylideneaniline-3-carboxylic acid
RL: USES (Uses)
(organic tunnel-effect elements from)

RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



102(b)

Claims 1+7

L19 ANSWER 24 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:484970 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:84970
TITLE: Cobalt(II) and nickel(II) complexes with N,N'-m-phenylenediiminebis(3-formylsalicyclic acid) as the electroneutral ligand
AUTHOR(S): Pastorek, Richard; Brezina, Frantisek; Langer, Michal
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Inorg. Chem., Palacky Univ., Olomouc, 77147, Czech.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Chemie (1988), 28(2), 71
CODEN: ZECEAL; ISSN: 0044-2402
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB Eight [ML(DMF)X]X.nDMF.mH2O {L = 1,3-[3-HO2C-2-HOC6H3CH:N]2C6H4; M = Ni, Co; n, m = 0,1,2,4; X = Br, I, NO3, SCN}, [ML(DMF)2](ClO4)2.1H2O (M = Ni,

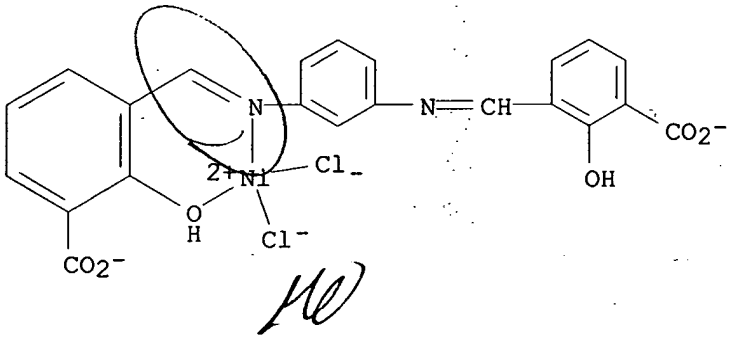
1 = 2; M = Co, 1 = 0), NiLCl2.4DMF, and CoLCl2.DMF.3H2O were prepared and characterized by molar conductivity, IR and UV spectra, thermal anal., and magnetic moments. L is tetradentate in the complexes.

IT **115557-36-3P 115707-34-1P 115707-36-3P**
**115707-38-5P 115707-40-9P 115707-42-1P**
**115707-44-3P 115707-46-5P 115707-48-7P**
**115707-50-1P 115735-43-8P 115762-66-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and IR and UV spectra and DTA of)

RN 115557-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN Nickelate(2-), dichloro[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, dihydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide (1:4) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

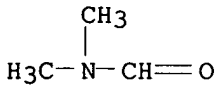
CRN 115557-35-2
CMF C22 H14 Cl2 N2 Ni O6 . 2 H
CCI CCS




● 2 $H^+$

CM 2

CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O

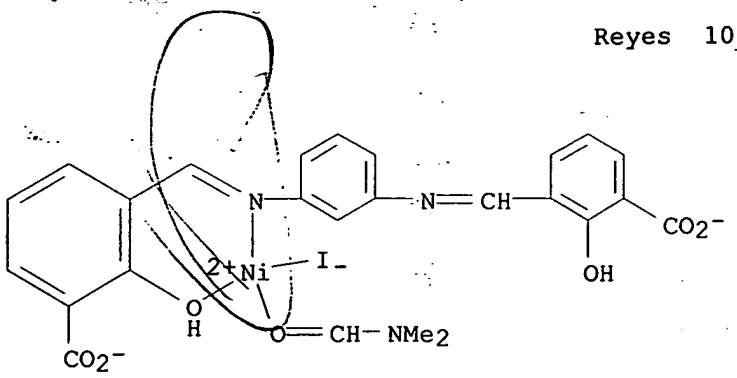



RN 115707-34-1 HCAPLUS
CN Nickelate(1-), (N,N-dimethylformamide-O)iodo[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide hydriodide (1:4:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115707-33-0
CMF C25 H21 I N3 Ni O7 . H
CCI CCS

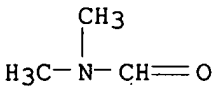
Reyes 10_741823



● $H^+$

CM 2

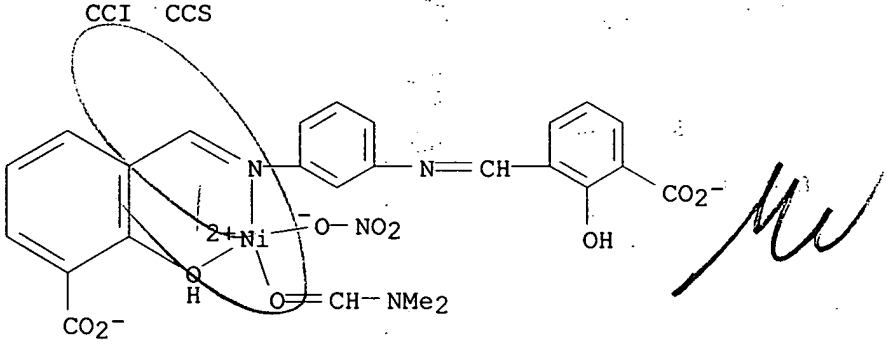
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN Nickelate(1-), (N,N-dimethylformamide-O)(nitrato-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide nitrate (1:2:1), monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115707-35-2
CMF C25 H21 N4 Ni O10 . H
CCI CCS

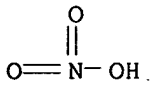


● $H^+$

CM 2

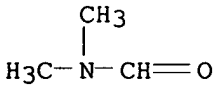
CRN 7697-37-2
CMF H N O3

Reyes 10_741823



CM 3

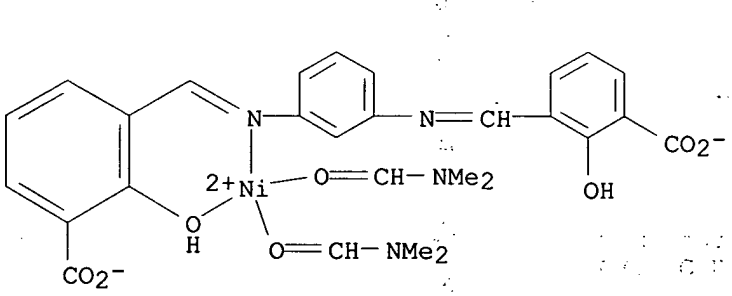
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Nickel, bis(N,N-dimethylformamide-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide monoperchlorate (1:2), dihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

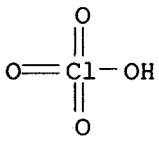
CM 1

CRN 115707-37-4
CMF C28 H28 N4 Ni O8
CCI CCS



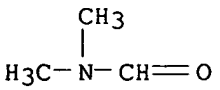
CM 2

CRN 7601-90-3
CMF Cl H O4



CM 3

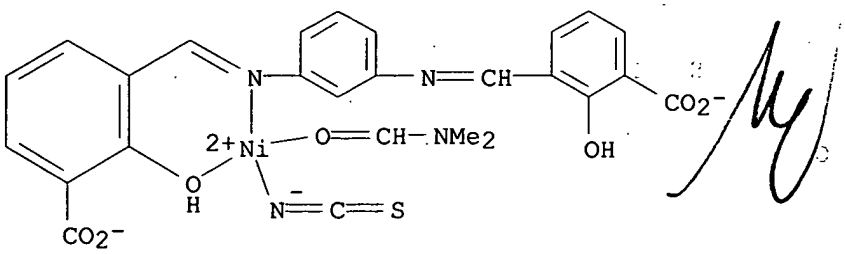
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-40-9 HCAPLUS
CN Nickelate(1-), (N,N-dimethylformamide-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2](thiocyanato-N)-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide thiocyanate (1:1:1), tetrahydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

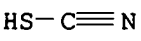
CM 1

CRN 115707-39-6
CMF C26 H21 N4 Ni O7 S . H
CCI CCS



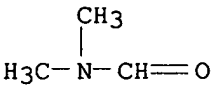
CM 2

CRN 463-56-9
CMF C H N S



CM 3

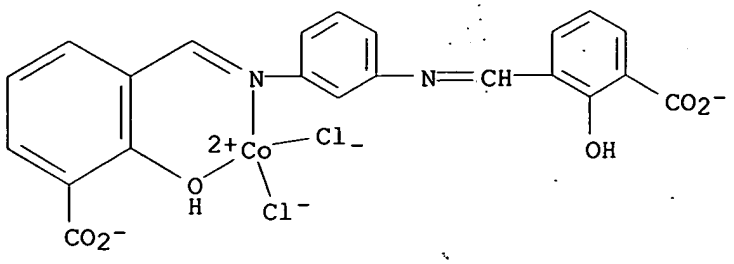
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-42-1 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(2-), dichloro[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, dihydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide (1:1), trihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

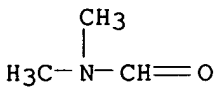
CRN 115707-41-0
CMF C22 H14 Cl2 Co N2 O6 . 2 H
CCI CCS



● 2 $H^+$

CM 2

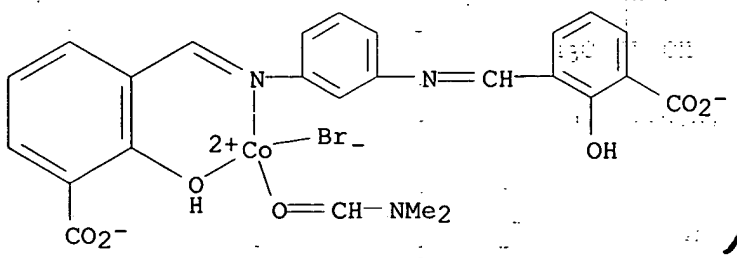
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-44-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), bromo(N,N-dimethylformamide-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide hydrobromide (1:1:1), dihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

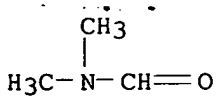
CRN 115707-43-2
CMF C25 H21 Br Co N3 O7 . H
CCI CCS



● $H^+$

CM 2

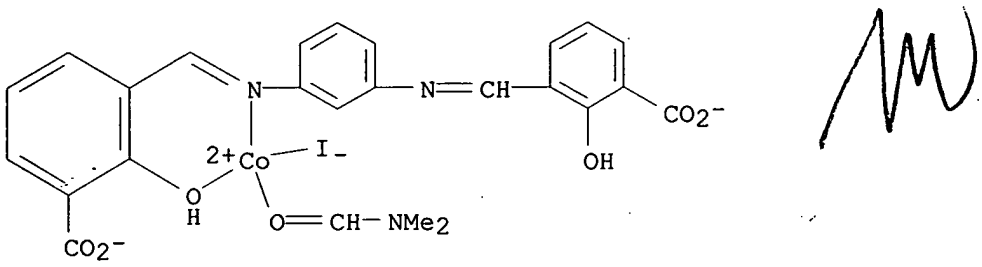
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-46-5 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), (N,N-dimethylformamide-O)iodo[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide hydriodide (1:2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

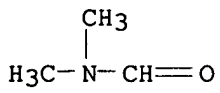
CRN 115707-45-4
CMF C25 H21 Co I N3 O7 . H
CCI CCS



● $H^+$

CM 2

CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O

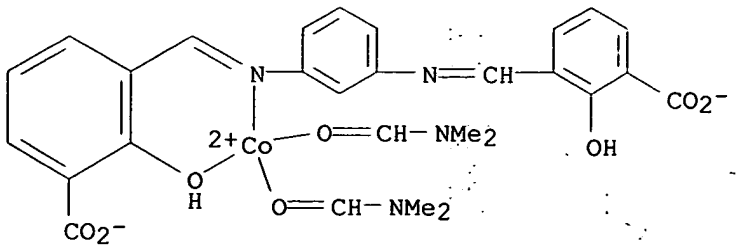


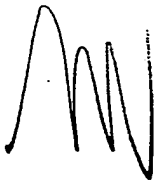
RN 115707-48-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cobalt, bis(N,N-dimethylformamide-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide monoperchlorate (1:2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115707-47-6
CMF C28 H28 Co N4 O8
CCI CCS

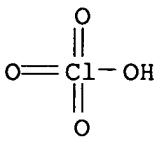
Reyes 10_741823





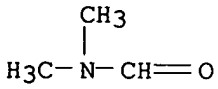
CM 2

CRN 7601-90-3
CMF Cl H O4



CM 3

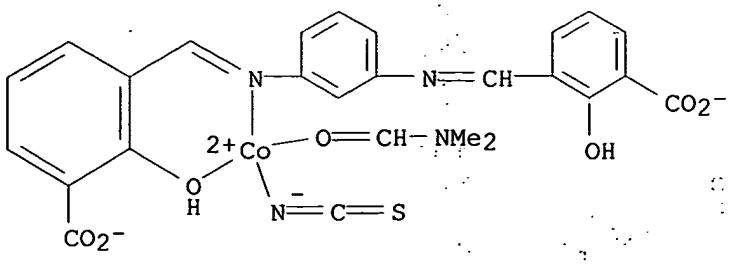
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115707-50-1 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), [3-[[[3-[[[3-carboxy-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]methylene]amino-κN]phenyl]imino]methyl]-2-hydroxybenzoato(2-)](N,N-dimethylformamide-κO)(thiocyanato-κN)-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide thiocyanate (1:2:1), monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

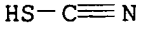
CM 1

CRN 115707-49-8
CMF C26 H21 Co N4 O7 S . H
CCI CCS



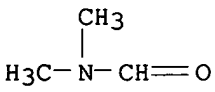
CM 2

CRN 463-56-9
CMF C H N S



CM 3

CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O

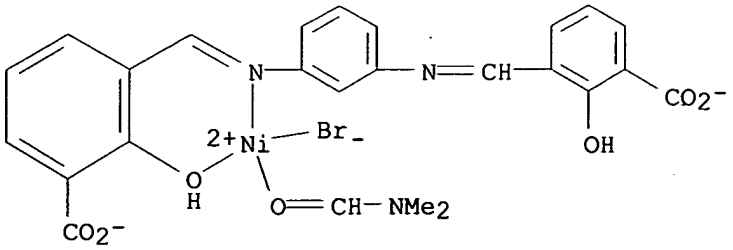


RN 115735-43-8 HCAPLUS
CN Nickelate(1-), bromo(N,N-dimethylformamide-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, hydrogen, compd. with N,N-dimethylformamide hydrobromide (1:1:1), dihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115735-42-7
CMF C25 H21 Br N3 Ni O7 . H
CCI CCS

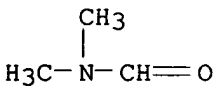
Reyes 10_741823



● $H^+$

CM 2

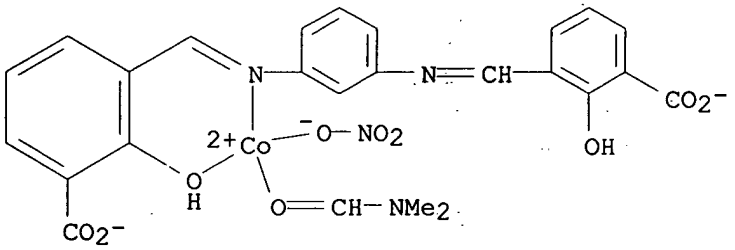
CRN 68-12-2
CMF C3 H7 N O



RN 115762-66-8 HCAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(1-), (N,N-dimethylformamide-O)(nitrato-O)[[3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxybenzoato]](2-)-N3,O2]-, hydrogen, mononitrate, dihydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

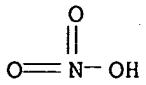
CRN 115762-65-7
CMF C25 H21 Co N4 O10 . H
CCI CCS



● $H^+$

CM 2

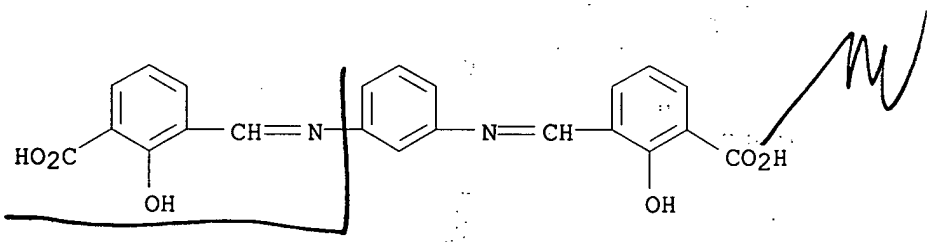
CRN 7697-37-2
CMF H N O3



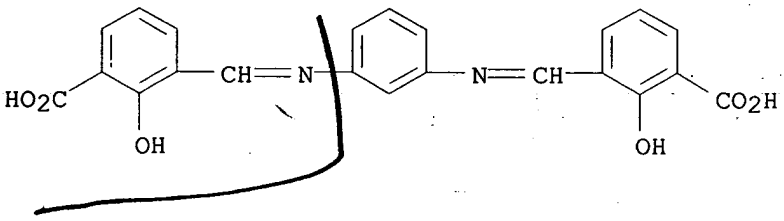
L19 ANSWER 25 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:178994 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:178994
TITLE: Cobalt(II) and nickel(II) complexes with N,N'-m-phenylenediiminebis(3-formylsalicylic acid)
AUTHOR(S): Pastorek, Richard; Brezina, Frantisek; Sindelar, Zdenek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Nat. Sci., Palacky-Univ., Olomouc, Czech.
SOURCE: Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis, Facultas Rerum Naturalium (1985), 82(Chem.- 24), 19-24
CODEN: AUONAD; ISSN: 0472-9005
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB M(H2L)(H2O)2.nH2O (H4L = bis(3-formylsalicylidene)-m-phenylenediamine; M = Co, n = 0; M = Ni, n = 1), M(H2L)(H2O)py, M2L(H2O)4, and M2L(H2O)3py.2H2O were prepared The complexes were characterized by IR and electronic spectra, magnetic moments and elec. conductivity measurements, and thermal anal. The central metal atoms in the mononuclear and binuclear complexes are pseudooctahedral, the Schiff base coordinates in the equatorial plane and the H2O and pyridine mols. are in axial positions.

IT **101364-53-8DP**, cobalt and nickel dinuclear aqua pyridine complexes
**101364-53-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 101364-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 101364-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



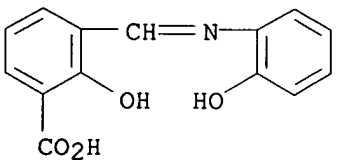
L19 ANSWER 26 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:124558 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:124558
TITLE: Nickel(II) complexes with Schiff bases derived from 3-formylsalicylic acid and aminophenols

AUTHOR(S): Pastorek, Richard; Brezina, Frantisek; Dvorakova, Libuse
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Nat. Sci., Polacky Univ., Olomouc, Czech.
SOURCE: Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis, Facultas Rerum Naturalium (1984), 79(Chem. 23), 15-20
CODEN: AUONAD; ISSN: 0472-9005
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ni2L2.5H2O (H2L = N-(3-hydroxycarbonylsalicylidene)-2-hydroxyphenylamine (I) and -4-hydroxyphenylamine (II)) were prepared from 3-formylsalicylic acid, Na2CO3, 3- or 4-HOC6H4NH2, and Ni(OAc)2. Dissoln. of Ni2L2.5H2O in pyridine or γ-picoline (Q) gave Ni2L2(H2O)Q3 (H2L = I), Ni2L2Q4 (H2L = II), and Ni2L2(H2O)(py)3 (H2L = II). The complexes were characterized by IR and visible spectra, thermal anal., elec. conductivity, and magnetic moment measurements. In all complexes both Ni atoms are in octahedral environments.

IT **95326-04-8**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(IR spectrum of)

RN 95326-04-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[[(2-hydroxyphenyl)imino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



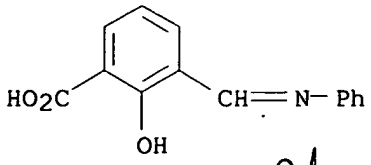

102 (b)
claims 1 + 7

L19 ANSWER 27 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:536551 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:136551
TITLE: Potentiometric studies of some bivalent metal chelates of 3-aldehydosalicylic acid-aniline Schiff base
AUTHOR(S): Chandel, D. S.; Pande, K. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gov. Sci. Coll., Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior, India
SOURCE: Journal of the Indian Chemical Society (1978), 55(4), 317-18
CODEN: JICSAH; ISSN: 0019-4522
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Complexation equilibrium of metal complexes of UO22+, Cu2+, Ni2+, Co2+, and Mn2+ with 3-aldehydosalicylic acid-aniline were carried out potentiometrically. The stability consts. of these chelates were determined in 30 volume% aqueous dioxane by Calvin-Bjerrum titration at 25° and 0.2 ionic strength.

IT **67707-86-2DP**, transition metal complexes
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in aqueous dioxane)

RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

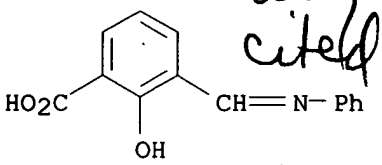


10/6 1+7

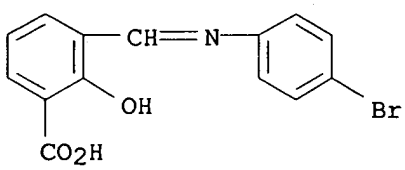
already cited

IT **67707-86-2**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(ionization of, in aqueous dioxane)
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

already cited 10/6 1+7



L19 ANSWER 28 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:38098 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:38098
TITLE: Electrometric studies of uranium doxide(2+), copper(2+), nickel(2+), cobalt(2+), and manganese(2+) complexes of tridentate Schiff base
AUTHOR(S): Chandel, D. S.; Pande, K. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gov. Sci. Coll., Gwalior, India
SOURCE: Journal of the Indian Chemical Society (1974), 51(7), 684-5
CODEN: JICSAH; ISSN: 0019-4522
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In aqueous dioxane solution UO22+, Cu2+, Ni2+, Co2+ form 1:1 complexes with H2L, where H2L is the Schiff base derived from 3-formylsalicylic acid and p-bromoaniline. The stability of the complexes decreases in the series UO22+ > Cu2+ > Co2+ > Ni2+ > Mn2+. The complexes have the probable composition ML(OH2) (M = UO2, Cu, Ni, Co, Mn).
IT **54267-70-8**
RL: PROC (Process)
(ionization of)
RN 54267-70-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(4-bromophenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



claims 1+7 10/6

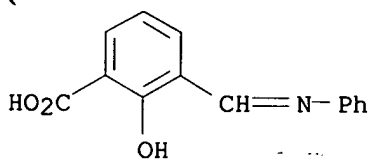
L19 ANSWER 29 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:60365 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:60365

TITLE: Mercury (II) complexes of Schiff bases
AUTHOR(S): Poddar, Sailendra N.; Dey, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Indian Assoc. Cultiv. Sci., Calcutta, India
SOURCE: Journal of the Indian Chemical Society (1970), 47(9), 909-12
CODEN: JICSAH; ISSN: 0019-4522
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

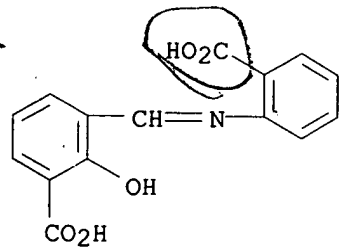
AB A number of Hg(II) complexes of Schiff bases were isolated and characterized. The structures are discussed.

IT **67707-86-2DP**, Salicylic acid, 3-(N-phenylformimidoyl)-, mercury complexes **92498-30-1DP**, Salicylic acid, 3-[N-(o-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl]-, mercury complexes **100434-36-4DP**, 2,3-Cresotic acid, α,α'-(o-phenylenedinitrilo)di-, mercury complexes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

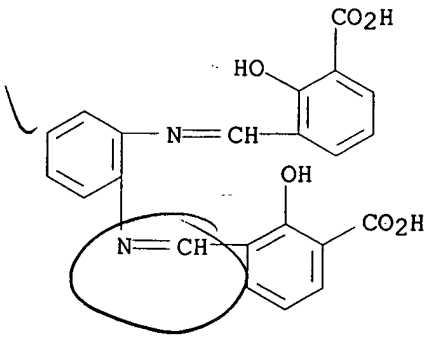
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



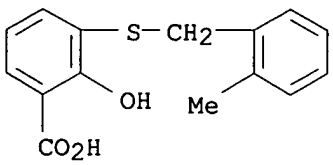
L19 ANSWER 30 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:114256 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:114256
TITLE: 3-[(R-Substituted)mercapto]-2-hydroxybenzoic acids
INVENTOR(S): Haack, Erich; Heerdt, Ruth; Achelis, Johann D.; Schmidt, Felix Helmut
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer, C. F., und Soehne G.m.b.H.
SOURCE: Ger., 2 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 1253720 | | 19671109 | DE | 19630302 |

AB The title compds. (I) are prepared by treating a S-substituted o-mercaptophenol with CO2 according to Kolbe-Schmitt, or by diazotizing 3-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid and treating the diazonium salt thus obtained with RSH according to Sandmeyer. Thus, to a solution of 1.83 g. Na in 50 ml. absolute MeOH is added 17.2 g. o-hydroxyphenyl benzyl thioether (II), the MeOH distilled (in the absence of O and moisture), absolute xylene added, and the mixture heated to reflux to give the Na salt (III) of II, free of MeOH. In an autoclave, III is heated at 120° 14 hrs. under CO2 at 73 atmospheric, H2O added to the product, the mixture extracted with Et2O to remove unreacted II (5.7 g.), and the aqueous layer acidified to give 36.8% I (R = CH2Ph), m. 183-6° (PrOH-H2O). Similarly prepared are the following I (R and m.p. given): CHMePh, 133-4°; CH2CH2Ph, 131°; cyclohexyl, 156-8°; iso-Pr, 106°; n-octyl, 64°; cyclohexylmethyl, 133°; Ph, 138-40°; o-MeC6H4CH2, 160-1°; Me2CHPh, 105-7°. I are effective in the treatment of diabetes.

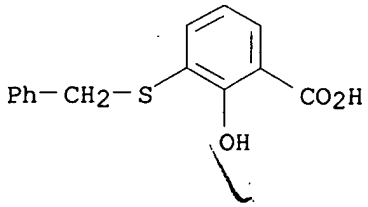
IT **18192-75-1P 18288-97-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 18192-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 3-[(o-methylbenzyl)thio]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




10/26/6 claims 1 + 3

RN 18288-97-6 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 3-(benzylthio)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




10/26/6 1 + 3

L19 ANSWER 31 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:35589 HCAPLUS

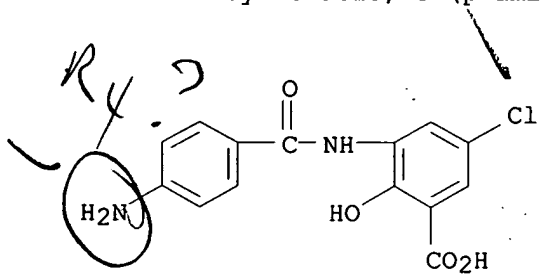
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:35589
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:6554h,6555a-c
TITLE: Derivatives of 5-chlorosalicylic acid
AUTHOR(S): von Plessing B., Carlos
SOURCE: Farm. Nueva (Madrid) (1963), 28(321;323), 439-46;536
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Spanish

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

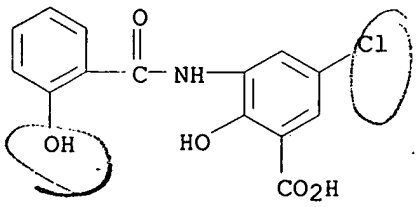
AB The title acid, m. 172° obtained by Cl-AcOH treatment of salicylic acid, was transformed into various derivs. (I) (R, R1, conditions, m.p., and yield given): H, Me (II), MeOH-H2SO4 4 hrs. reflux, 45° (EtOH-H2O), 90%; H, NHNH2, from II by N2H4.H2O-EtOH reflux, 222°, 70%; NO2, H (III), fuming HNO3-AcOH (1:1) at 5-25° followed by ice and then steam distillation to remove 4-chloro-2,6-dinitrophenol, 163.5° (H2O), 85.5%; NH2, H (IV), from III by N2H4.H2O-Raney Ni in EtOH, 240° (decomposition) (H2O-AcOH), 96%; NHAc, H, from IV by AcOH-Ac2O reflux, 291° (decomposition) (1:1 EtOH-H2O), 95.5%; NHCOC6H4OH-o H, o-HOC6H4COCl-pyridine at 10-60°, 248-50° (dioxane-dilute HCl), 77%; NHCOC6H4NO2-p, H, p-O2NC6H4COCl-pyridine-acetone reflux 2 hrs., 206-9° (H2O), 78%; NHCOC6H4NH2-p, H (V), from V with N2H4.H2O, 225°. (decomposition) (EtOH), 83%; Me2N, H, from I (R = NH2, R1 = H) with Me2SO4-aqueous EtOH-NaHCO3 at 40° 40 min., 243-4° (decomposition) (HCl pH 3), 75%; NO2, Me (VI), from I (R = NO2, R1 = H) by MeOH-H2SO4 as above, 162.5° (H2O), 86%; NO2, NHNH2, from VI by N2H4.H2O reflux 1.5 hrs., 229° (H2O-AcOH), 84%; NH2, Me (VII), from I (R = NH2, R1 = H) as above, 86.5° (5:3 EtOH-H2O), 82%; NH2, NHNH2, from VII as above, 158-8.5° (2:1 EtOH-H2O), 65%; NO2, iso-nicotinoylhydrazino, from I (R = NO2, R1 = H) with iso-nicotinoylhydrazine reflux in H2O 20 min., 178-9° (2:1 EtOH-H2O), 90.6%. 38 references.

IT **7180-82-7**, Salicylic acid, 3-(p-aminobenzamido)-5-chloro-
**7195-79-1**, Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-salicylamido-
**7195-80-4**, Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-(p-nitrobenzamido)-
(preparation of)

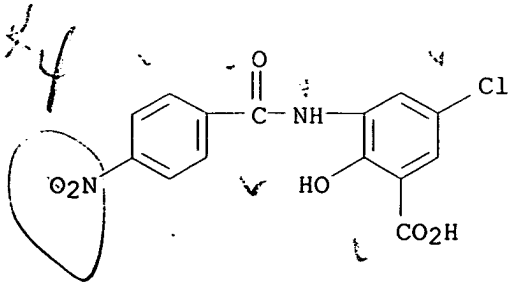
RN 7180-82-7 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 3-(p-aminobenzamido)-5-chloro- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 7195-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-salicylamido- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 7195-80-4 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-(p-nitrobenzamido)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



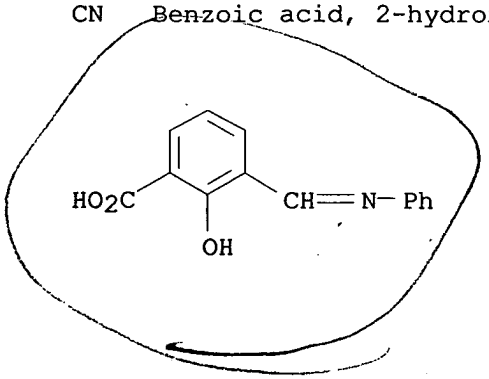
102(b) claims 1+7

L19 ANSWER 32 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:73277 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:73277
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:12874b-d
TITLE: Complex compounds of Schiff bases of 3-aldehydosalicylic acid. Iron, manganese, and vanadium complexes
AUTHOR(S): Poddar, Sailendra Nath; Dey, Namalendu
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie (1964), 327(1-2), 104-9
CODEN: ZAACAB; ISSN: 0044-2313
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Complexes formed by Fe(II), Fe(III), Mn(II), and V(IV) or V(V) with Schiff bases of 3-aldehydosalicylic acid and aniline, anthranilic acid, sulfanilamide, ethylenediamine, or o-phenylenediamine were investigated. The general method of preparation involved refluxing an alc. solution of FeCl3, FeCl2, VOCl2, or Mn(OAc)2 with the appropriate Schiff base. NaOAc was added in stoichiometric amts. with the metal chlorides. The complexes precipitated upon cooling the refluxed solns. The Fe(III) and Fe(II) complexes may be represented by the general formulas [FeCl(SB)2] and [Fe(SB)2], resp., for the Schiff's bases derived from aniline, sulfanilamide, or anthranilic acid, and by [FeCl(SB')] and [Fe(SB')], resp., for the Schiff bases derived from ethylenediamine or o-phenylenediamine. SBH or SB'H2 represents a mol. of the appropriate Schiff bases. The V complexes may be represented as [VO(OH)(SB)2], from the Schiff's bases of aniline and sulfanilamide, or as [VO(OH)(SB')], from the Schiff bases of anthranilic acid or o-phenylenediamine. The Schiff base of ethylenediamine gives [VO(SB')]. The Mn complexes are represented as [Mn(SB)(OH2)] for the Schiff bases of aniline, anthranilic acid, and sulfanilamide, and as [Mn(SB')].2H2O and [Mn(SB')] for the Schiff bases of ethylenediamine and o-phenylenediamine, resp. The magnetic moments (μ) of the Fe(III), Fe(II), and Mn(II) compds. correspond to high spin configurations although lower values in certain of the Fe(II) species suggest some metal-metal interaction. The V complexes, with the exception of that derived from the Schiff base of ethylenediamine (μ = 1.96), are diamagnetic.

IT **67707-86-2**, Salicylic acid, 3-(N-phenylformimidoyl)-
**92498-30-1**, Salicylic acid, 3-[N-(o-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl]-
**100434-36-4**, 2,3-Cresotic acid, α,α'-(o-phenylenedinitrilo)di-
(complexes with Fe, Mn and V)

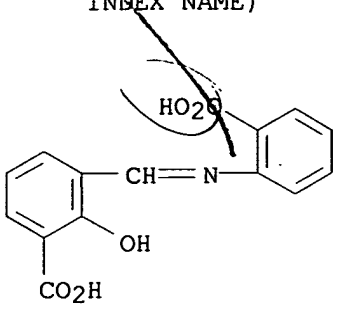
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



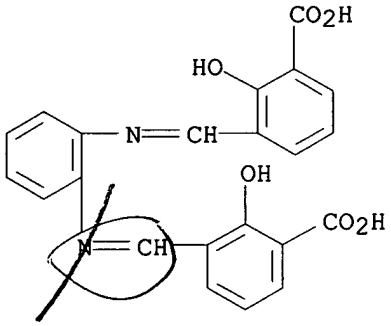
102(b) 1+2

Reyes 10_741823

RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



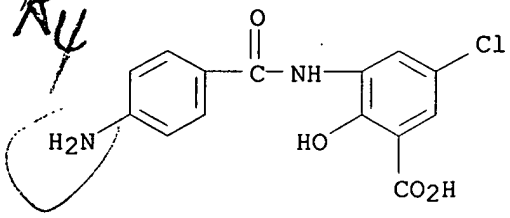
L19 ANSWER 33 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:45503 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:45503
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:7952e-h
TITLE: 5-Chlorosalicylic acid derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Plessing B., Carlos
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Concepcion, Chile
SOURCE: Rev. Real Acad. Cienc. Exact., Fis. Nat. Madrid (1963), 57, 655-67
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. CA 57, 2854c. 5,2,3-Cl(HO)(o-HOC6H4CONH)C6H2CO2H (Ia) was prepared by cooling 4 g. 5,3,2-Cl(H2N)(HO)C6H2CO2H (I) in 20 ml. dioxane and 12 ml. C5H5N from 40 to 10°, adding dropwise 4 ml. O-HOC6H4COCl at <30°, keeping 1 hr., heating 0.5 hr. at 60°, pouring into 500 ml. H2O containing 5 ml. 10% HCl, and keeping 1 hr. The product was filtered off, dried in vacuo at 60°, ground, washed with hot C6H6, and repptd. from hot dioxane with aqueous HCl to give 77% Ia, m. 249-50°. Similarly, 5,2,3-Cl(HO)(p-O2NC6H4CONH)C6H2CO2H was obtained from 2.8 g. I and 2.8 g. p-O2NC6H4COCl in 50 ml. Me2CO and 8.5 ml. C5H5N by refluxing 2 hrs. (yellow precipitate), keeping overnight, pouring into 400 ml. H2O, filtering off, drying at 80°, grinding, washing with 30 ml. EtOH at 40°, and drying at 80°; 78% yield, m. 206-9°. This compound was reduced by the method of Balcom and Furst (CA 49, 8158d) to give 83% 5,2,3-Cl(HO)(p-H2NC6H4CONH)C6H2CO2H, yellow, m. 225° (decomposition) (EtOH). Methylation of I with Me2SO4 at pH 7 gave 75% 5,3,2-Cl(Me2N)(HO)C6H2CO2H, m. 243-4° (decomposition). 5,3,2-Cl(O2N)(HO)C6H2CONHNH2 was prepared by refluxing 4 g.

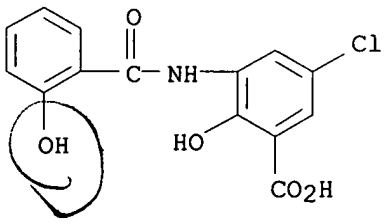
5,3,2-Cl(O2N)(HO)C6H2CO2Me (II) in 5 ml. MeOH, adding 3 ml. (98%) N2H4.H2O (III), refluxing the purple solution 0.5 hr., adding 2 ml. III, heating 1 hr., adding 40 ml. H2O, filtering hot, cooling to 40°, precipitating with 30% AcOH, filtering off, and drying at 80°; 84% yield, m. 229° (decomposition). Similarly, 5,3,2-Cl(H2N)(HO)C6H2CONHNH2 was prepared from 5,3,2-Cl( H2N)(HO)C6H2CO2Me and III; 65% yield, m. 158-8.5° (decomposition). 5,3,2-Cl(O2N)(HO)C6H2CONHNHCOZ (Z = 4-pyridyl) was prepared from 2 g. II in 80 ml. H2O by refluxing 10 min., adding 1.22 g. 4-(H2NNHCO)C5H4N, refluxing the bright red-orange solution 20 min., cooling 4 hrs., and filtering off; 90.6% yield, red-orange, m. 178-9° (1:2 H2O-EtOH). Prepns. are also detailed for the following known compds. (yields given): 5,3,2-Cl(O2N)(HO)C6H2CO2H, 85.5; 5,3,2-Cl(H2N)(HO)C6CO2H, 96; 5,3,2-Cl(AcHN)(HO)C6H2CO2H, 95.5; and Me esters thereof.

IT **7180-82-7**, Salicylic acid, 3-(p-aminobenzamido)-5-chloro-
**7195-79-1**, Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-salicylamido-
**7195-80-4**, Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-(p-nitrobenzamido)-
(preparation of)

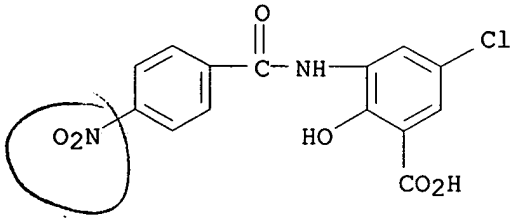
RN 7180-82-7 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 3-(p-aminobenzamido)-5-chloro- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7195-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-salicylamido- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

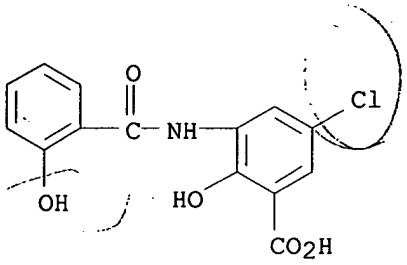


RN 7195-80-4 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-(p-nitrobenzamido)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



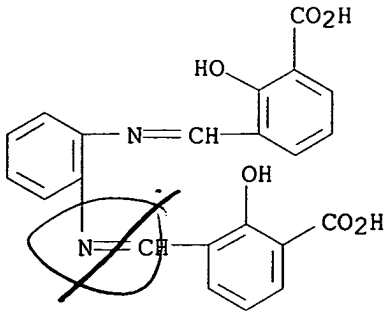
L19 ANSWER 34 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:45502 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:45502
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:7952d-e
TITLE: Hydrazides and hydrazones of bis(2-

chloroethylamino)phenylalkanoic acids
AUTHOR(S): Degutis, J.; Dziuviene, D..
SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1963), 33(11), 3746-8
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB p-(ClCH2CH2)2NC6H4CH2COCl.HCl and 90% N2H4.H2O in EtOH-Et2O gave [p-(ClCH2CH2)2NC6H4CH2CONH]2, m. 191-3°. p-(ClCH2CH2)2NC6H4CH2CO2H and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide in CHCl3 was treated with N2H4.H2O overnight to give 86.5% p-(ClCH2CH2)2NC6H4CH2CONHNH2 (I), m. 104.5-6.0°. Similarly prepared was 45% p- (ClCH2CH2)2NC6H4CONHNH2, m. 149-50°. I refluxed with BzH in EtOH 0.5 hr. gave 73.7% p-(ClCH2CH2)2NC6H4CH2CONHN:CHPh, m. 140-2°. Similar reaction with D-glucose gave the corresponding hydrazone of D-glucose, m. 100-2°, [α]20D 8.6° (MeOH)..
IT **7195-79-1**, Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-salicylamido-
(preparation of)
RN 7195-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-chloro-3-salicylamido- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

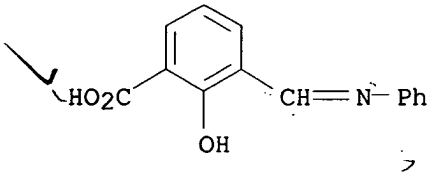



102 Previously cited
127

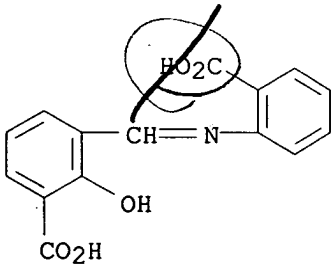
L19 ANSWER 35 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:433676 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:33676
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:6019b-c
TITLE: Complex compounds of Schiff's bases of 3-aldehydosalicylic acid
AUTHOR(S): Poddar, Sailendra Nath
CORPORATE SOURCE: Indian Assoc. Cultivation Sci., Calcutta
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie (1963), 322, 326-36
CODEN: ZAACAB; ISSN: 0044-2313
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Complex compds. of the type MZ(H2O), (M = Cu++, Ni++, Co++, UO2++; H2Z = the Schiff base derived from 3-aldehydosalicylic acid and PhNH2, p-H2NC6H4CO2H, p-H2NC6H4SO3H, p-H2NC6H4SO2NH2, or H2NCH2CO2H) were prepared; Z is tridentate in these complexes. Ba, Na, or H compds. containing the complex MY-- [Y = the Schiff base derived from 3-alde-hydosalicylic acid and H2N(CH2)2NH2 or H2N(C6H4)2NH2] were-prepared, sometimes as hydrates. In these compds., Y4- is quadridentate, the carboxyl group remaining free. From the magnetic data, only the orange-yellow NiY complexes are penetration complexes.
IT **100434-36-4**, 2,3-Cresotic acid, α,α'-(o-phenylenedinitrilo)di-
(complexes with metals)
RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



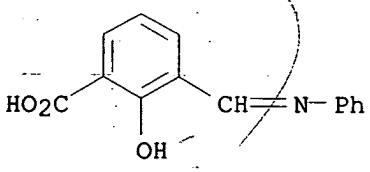
IT **67707-86-2**, Salicylic acid, 3-(N-phenylformimidoyl)-
**92498-30-1**, Salicylic acid, 3-[N-(o-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl]-
(metal complexes)
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



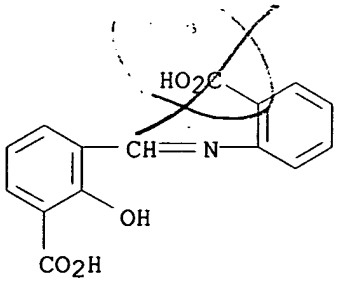
IT **67707-86-2**, Salicylic acid, 3-(N-phenylformimidoyl)-
**92498-30-1**, Salicylic acid, 3-[N-(o-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl]-
**100434-36-4**, 2,3-Cresotic acid, α,α'-(o-phenylenedinitrilo)di-
(preparation of)
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



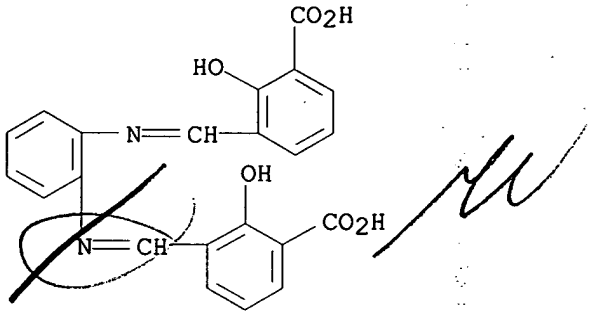
RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA

Reyes 10_741823

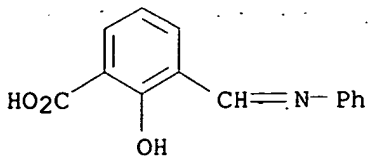
INDEX NAME)



RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

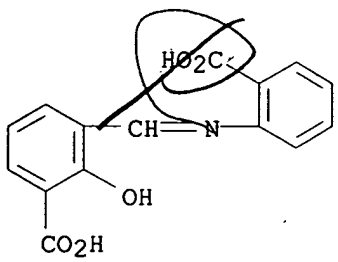


L19 ANSWER 36 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:54114 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:54114
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:10371d-f
TITLE: Structure of metal complexes of Schiff bases derived from 3-formylsalicylic acid and amines or amino acids
AUTHOR(S): Poddar, Sailendranath; Ray, Priyadaranjan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Indian Assocn. Cultivation Sci., Calcutta
SOURCE: Proc. Symposium Chem. Coordination Compounds, Agra, India (1960), Volume Date 1959, (Pt. 2), 64-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The metal chelates of Schiff bases of 3-formylsalicylic acid with aniline, anthranilic acid, sulfanilic acid, sulfanilamide, glycine, ethylenediamine, and o-phenylenediamine were prepared by reaction of the bases with acetates of Cu, Ni, Co and UO2 in aqueous alc. The possible structure of the complexes was discussed. Color and magnetic moment values for the 28 complexes were tabulated.
IT **67707-86-2**, Salicylic acid, 3-N-phenylformimidoyl-
**92498-30-1**, Salicylic acid, 3-[N-(o-carboxyphenyl)formimidoyl]-
**100434-36-4**, 2,3-Cresotic acid, α,α'-(o-phenylenedinitrilo)di-
(metal complexes)
RN 67707-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[(phenylimino)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



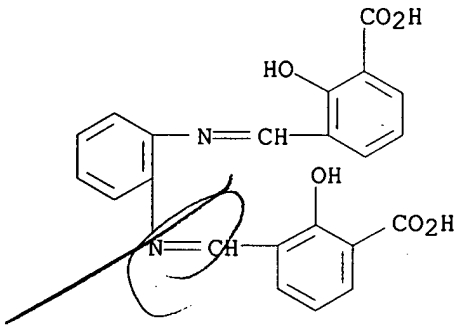
10/16/ 1+7 Previously cited.

RN 92498-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[[(2-carboxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



MW

RN 100434-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,2-phenylenebis(nitrilomethylidyne)]bis[2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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